TRUE AND ARDENT LOVE
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 133 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
18, Rampart Row.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lak's.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed Rates of subscription are very moderate Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.
Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.
For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAME'S
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls Re. 1-4-0
" 40 " " 2-8-0
V. P. Charges annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co., Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CEYLON.	MALAY STATES.	CHINA & JAPAN.
Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Manila, Bangkok, Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon	
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco	
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai	
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew	
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore	
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya	
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh	
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin	
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau	
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo	
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama	
Ipoh	Rangoon		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA. LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor	
Batavia	Howrah	Madras	
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius	
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang	
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon	
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai	
Gallo	(Kelantan)	Singapore	

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

Branches and Agencies:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Sukkur, Ajmer, Karachi, Bombay, Lucknow, Nagpur, Bankipur, Poona, Mangalore, Calcutta, Bangalore.
Funds exceed .. .. .. Rs. 25,00,000
Surplus about .. .. .. " 1,00,000
Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured etc.
Pushing Agents wanted all over India.

Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

K. C. VIDYARTTI,
Manager.

LALA MORARI LAL,
Representative Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd.,
301, Hornby Road,
Opposite to Whiteaway & Laidlaw,
Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

ALL INDIA United Insurance Co., Ltd.

Started in 1906 under the Chairmanship of SIR PHEROJESHAH M. MEHTA.

The only Indian Company doing both life and fire business.

AGENTS WANTED in all Principal Cities.

M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS,
Secretaries.

Chief Agents:
Messrs. DALVI & SONS,
31-35, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE
ORIENTAL,
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

DEOLALI CORONATION HOTEL.

Best European Comforts.

Lieut. Pearce writes:—"We stayed here a fortnight and found it the best Hotel in Deolali. Everything was most clean and cooking quite good, charges were very moderate."

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P. M.
A RARE OPPPORTUNITY TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
AUCTION SALE OF 354 BAGS OF NUX VOMICA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mather & Co. of Calcutta and on account and risk of Messrs. Gomes & Co. of 26, Church Gate Street, Fort, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th June, 1917, at 3-0 p. m., (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms No. 16 Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dock-yard, Fort, the following:—

354 bags of Nux Vomica.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.
WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 5th June, 1917, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, and next to the Great Western Hotel, Fort, horses, carriages and bicycles at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), and new designed furniture and sundry articles at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

Furniture such as blackwood rich carved specially made to order; drawing room suites of sofas and chairs; single and double mirrored door handsome almyrahs; cupboards; chairs; fancy teapoys; marble top tables; glassware, etc.

The property of a European lady:—Dining table, rich tapestry lined spring cushioned drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, teapoys, palmstands, cupboard, washing table, table glass door screen, etc.

By order of the concerned:—
1 Sweet toned cottage piano.
By order of the office concerned:—
1 Cask of lamp-black.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mather & Co. of Calcutta and on account and risk of Messrs. Gomes & Co. of 26, Church Gate Street, Fort.

354 bags of Nux Vomica.

AT 2-30 P. M.

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature office brougham and 1 office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred handsome victoria.
1 Arab horse.
Second-hand bicycles.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DELISLE ROAD, NEXT TO THE PROSPECT MILLS LIMITED.

Under instructions from Mr. K. M. Mowdawala Vakil for Merwanji Hormasji Daruwalla and others, the Transferees under the Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage dated 3rd May 1915, and made between Hormasji Jamasji Daruwalla and another of the one part and the said Meherwanji Hormasji Daruwala and others of the other part and pursuant to the exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 13th May 1911, and made between Dajeebhai Rustomji Daruwalla of the one part and the said Hormusji Jamasji Daruwalla and another of the other part Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on Thursday, the 7th day of June 1917 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the following valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being on the west side of DeLisle Road and forming a portion of land, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 82, 666, 667, 690, 737, 710, 727, 729, 733 and 740 and Collector's New Nos. 1/11981 and New Survey No. 1/2704 and in the Books of the Foras Land Commissioner under No. 852 and assessed in the Books of the Municipality under G Ward No. 2251(3) and Street No. 300 B DeLisle Road and containing by admeasurement 1,137 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the south and west by the Prospect Mills formerly known as the Hope Mills and on the north partly by the said Prospect Mills and partly by the property of Meherji Cursetji Golwala and on the east by the property of Pirozsha Cowasji Bamji and others.

The above property is on a leasehold land for 999 years commencing from 1st July 1911, and the monthly rent payable to the Lessor is Rs. 47-6-0 and consists of 84 rooms of which the aggregate monthly rent would be Rs. 320.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner
AMICHAND GOVINDJI
The Oldest and most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.
(Established over Half a Century Ago.)
Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman.*
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALVAS of different description such as (*a*) Mahim Halva (or Viv). (*b*) Saffron Halva with almonds, (*c*) Gummy Halva, (*d*) Rose scented Halva, (*e*) Vanilla Halva, (*f*) Muskati Halva, (*g*) Ice Cream Halva (*h*) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words), 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local .. .. .. Rs. 30 per annum
Up-country .. .. Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dentist to His Majesty's Forces, Largest Dental Practice, East of Suez. Dr. CARR, D.D.S., DENTAL SURGEON, 107, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY (OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, OVER FRENCH BANK).

Dr. Carr desires to intimate to the Residents of Bombay that he is still able to maintain the lowest fees in India for the highest grade English and American Painless Dentistry. Large contracts for dental materials having been entered into before the war, make it possible to maintain the present prices. (Other Dentists and small buyers have now to pay 50 and 60 per cent. more for their materials and their charges have gone up accordingly.)

Latest methods in fitting perfect artificial teeth mounted on Gold, Silver, Vulcanite, etc.

FULL SETS UPPER OR LOWER FROM Rs. 50. Teeth without plates, Gold Crown, Bar and Bridge work. Teeth permanently filled with Gold, Porcelain and Amalgam (Painless).

Absolutely painless extractions. By his celebrated anaesthetic from one to 20 teeth may be extracted at a single sitting without the slightest pain also by Gas, Ether and Chloroform.

PYORRHOEA and other diseases of the mouth treated by the latest successful methods.

Dr. Carr is personally in attendance and guarantees all work.

Twenty years' experience in Europe, Asia and America.

Hours: Week days, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Sundays, 10 to 12 noon.

DR. CARR, D. D. S.
107, ESPLANADE ROAD.

WANTED the public to know that N. N. MAJUMDAR'S Dictionary called 'AIDS TO NEWSPAPER READING (3rd edition revised and up-to-date) has as the "Bengalee" says, *"supplied a desideratum."* The "Indian Mirror" says: "Newspaper-readers would not light upon a better help." Mr. Justice ASHUTOSH MUKHERJI says: "It contains interesting information." Price Re. 1-5. Apply to AUTHOR at 18/A, Amherst Row, Calcutta. 833

MISCELLANEOUS

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB WAR LOAN LOTTERY TICKETS can be had from Messrs. A. F. MARTIN & Co., Girgaum Road, Bombay 2. 8357

HOLLER'S SERVICE SECURING SYNDICATE secures posts for persons in any capacity. Apply enclosing an anna stamp 99, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta. 8310

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dental Surgeon, 107, Esplanade Road, (opposite Clock Tower, over French Bank), Fort, Bombay, personally in attendance and guarantees all work.
Hours 9 to 7.
Sunday 10 to 12 noon.
Moderate fees. 8292

WANTED—MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN of any age or nationality to aspire to win FREE OF COST one or more of the 75 prizes in WAR LOAN BONDS AND POSTAL CASH CERTIFICATES. Duties extremely simple and pleasant viz., to sit in comfort and view once a week "THE MYSTERIES OF SYRA" the most amusing and amazing of all serials at the OLYMPIA CINEMA, Sandhurst Road—Any night at 7, 8-45 or 10-30 p.m. 8349

MOTOR VEHICLES.

UP-TO-DATE MOTOR CAR ON HIRE from rupees one hundred (100) per month. Also for sale going cheap. The PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS, TYRES and MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Limited, Hughes Road, Chawpati.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A retired SERGEANT-INSTRUCTOR to drill a Gunner ½ hour between 8 and 9 p.m. State terms to "T", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—CHIEF OFFICER for steamer. Apply stating experience and salary required to Box No. 832, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8350

WANTED—A competent CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for a local Mill. Apply to Box No. 838, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8377

WANTED—A NURSE and a GOVERNESS for an Indian Prince's family. Pay according to qualifications with free quarters. Apply stating terms to Box No. 836, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8375

WANTED—An UNDERGRADUATE with Science as an ASSISTANT MASTER F. G. A. V. School, Dhundhuka. Apply sharp with testimonials. Pay Rs. 40-2-50 p. m. M. P. LAVINGIA, Chairman, Dhundhuka Municipality.

WANTED—PAID AGENTS in every town of India for a respectable Insurance Company. Salary Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 according to qualifications. Cash security Rs. 100 to Rs. 500. Apply to Box No. 809, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8266

WANTED.—Qualified Third Class Indian BOILER DRIVER to work Equifex Disinfector. Apply, enclosing certificates and stating salary required, to Officer Commanding, No. 34, (The Welsh) General Hospital, DEOLALI. 8348

WANTED—For a Native State, a qualified VETERINARY ASSISTANT on 40—45, previous experience of controlling stables, etc., necessary. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating other particulars to Box No. 837, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8376

WANTED—1. A MANAGER to take charge of a big Chemists' firm. Must be experienced in this line and must know book-keeping and compounding as well.
2. A reliable and experienced CANVASSER to push the sale of English drugs and patent medicines, &c. Please apply stating qualifications and salary required to the PROPRIETOR, The Amritsar Pharmacy, Amritsar. 8379

WANTED for employment at the BOMBAY WIRELESS STATION, EUROPEAN or ANGLO-INDIAN MECHANIC. Good knowledge of fitting and turning essential. Pay Rs. 150 rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 200 per mensem with free quarters. Apply in person with certificates of previous employment to the Undersigned. G. A. HOPKINS, Superintendent Telegraph Engineering, Bombay Division. 8308

WANTED for the Printing Department of the Uganda Protectorate, an Indian or Goanese FOREMAN BOOKBINDER, accustomed to strong bookbinding in leather, with a practical knowledge of Gold Blocking (hot and cold process) and embossing in colours. He should have a good knowledge of English and be able to supervise and teach the native staff. Salary Rs. 100 per month rising by yearly increments of Rs. 60 to Rs. 120 per month with free quarters. For further particulars apply in writing with copies of certificates to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents in India, East African Protectorates, Nicol Road, Bombay. 8378

WANTED

WANTED—TWIST RING FRAMES. Apply with full details as to size rings, lift, date and maker to Box No. 834, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8368

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET

TO LET—GODOWNS small and big at at Dalal Street, Fort. Apply to Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA and DIVAN, 109, Medows Street. 8340

TO LET—2 smallrooms and bath room, separate entrance. Apply 3rd Floor, No. 2, Medows Street, opposite "Chronicle" Office. 8380

WATSON'S ANNEXE Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER

PUBLIC NOTICES

WOMEN'S BRANCH BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

EXHIBITION OF FOODS AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES OF INDIAN PRODUCTION.

The shortage of shipping and the restrictions imposed on exports from England has emphasized the importance of the greater use of the numerous food stuffs and other commodities which are produced in India. This necessitates advertising and in the first instance probably no better way of doing this can be found than by holding an Exhibition of various edible and other products which are manufactured or prepared in India. It is suggested that these products can and should be used in far greater quantities than at present especially by those who have hitherto relied largely on imports from Europe.

In response to numerous inquiries from ladies who are experiencing the above difficulties in housekeeping, the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund has resolved to hold an Exhibition of the above character in Bombay provided an adequate response is obtained from the various producers and manufacturers in India.

The following purposes would be served by such an Exhibition, viz:—

(1)—To make Indian Manufactures more widely known and to help Indian Trades by showing where and how products of this country can be obtained.

(2)—To reduce demands on Great Britain and her Allies.

(3)—To save tonnage.

(4)—To make people less dependent on supplies from abroad particularly in war time.

(5)—To lessen the difficulties of housekeeping in war time.

It is proposed to comprise in this Exhibition articles such as tinned meats, sausages, sugar, bacon, soap, breakfast foods, jams, preserved fruits, pickles, chocolates, tea, coffee, beer and other beverages, butter, cheese, and other commodities and also household requisites such as linen, glass, china, brushes and brooms.

For this purpose the Women's Branch will be grateful for the hearty co-operation of all Firms, Merchants and private individuals throughout India who may be in a position to afford information regarding such products, and especially of those who are engaged in their manufacture.

The Women's Branch will also be obliged if all Firms and individuals who manufacture or vend such commodities and wish to exhibit samples of the same will kindly intimate to the Honorary Secretary their desire to do so. It should of course be understood that the samples must be supplied and conveyed to and from the place in Bombay selected for the Exhibition free of cost. No charge will be made to such exhibitors for the actual exhibition of their products but the exhibits will be at the risk of the exhibitors.

List of commodities will be required with their names, places of production, approximate prices, quantities that can be supplied and time required to comply with orders and should reach the Honorary Secretary at the latest by 15th July 1917.

Anyone wishing to have special space allotted for the display of exhibits should apply to the Honorary Secretary. The acceptance of exhibits and the allotment of all spaces will be at the discretion of the Women's Branch.

No sample should be forwarded until advice is received to do so.

It is proposed to charge an entrance fee for visitors to the Exhibition. The net proceeds, if any, after paying expenses, will be given to the Women's Branch of the War Fund.

The movement has the hearty support of their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Chelmsford and his Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

PRESIDENT:—HER EXCELLENCY THE LADY WILLINGDON, C. I.

HONORARY SECRETARY FOR EXHIBITION:—J. E. JACKSON, Esq.

Address:—Women's Branch, Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, Mayo Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WANTED—STEAM ROAD ROLLERS, complete any weight upto 10 tons. Government Departments requested to inform the undersigned weight and cost of any available.

Tenders invited from private firms.

ASSTT. COMDG. ROYAL ENGINEER,
Loralai Distt. M.W.S.,
8372 Loralai.

COTTON FIRES AT COLABA, 1917.

REWARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, believing that the fires at Colaba are due to incendiarism, offer a reward of Rs. 15,000 to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the guilty person or persons concerned.

By order of the Committee,

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.
Bombay Fire Insurance Association.
7990

RUSSIAN 1917 5 p. c. LIBERTY LOAN.

(ISSUED AT 88 AND REDEEMABLE AT PAR.)

SUBSCRIPTION to the above Loan is now open and will continue until the 26th of June.

The Russian 5 per cent. Liberty Loan is issued for an unlimited amount and is not convertible before 1927.

Issue price Rbls. 85 per Rbls. 100 nominal and bears interest at 5 per cent. free of all Russian taxes.

Will be repaid in full at par by the end of 55 years by yearly drawings beginning from December 1922.

Coupons payable half-yearly in March and September.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank, Bombay, now accepts applications for this Loan, will transmit same to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission and will quote specially favourable rates for Russian Exchange besides giving subscribers every facility in the way of advances against the bonds

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK,
7963 Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE right of quarrying the Government Hill on the East of Sewree Cemetery WILL BE SOLD at the Collector's Office at the Town Hall, on SATURDAY, the 16th of June, 1917, at 12 noon.

The particulars of the auction can be seen at the Collector's Office during office hours.

(Sd.) W. C. SHEPHERD,
Collector of Bombay.

Bombay Collector's Office,
31st May, 1917. 8373

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KAVASJI JALBHOY SETT, Esq., Sir JAMSETJI JEJEEBHOY BART., DHUNJIBHOY B. PETIT, Esq., and P. D. SETT, Esq., the surviving executors of the Will of the late Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sett, Esq., of Bombay Parsees have contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said properties or any of them or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

FIRST—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate at Koregaon Road in Mungeri in Taluka Haveli in the District of Poona in the Registration Sub-District of Haveli containing by admeasurement 13 acres 22 gunthas or thereabouts and bearing part of Survey Nos. 70 and 71 Pot Nos. 1 and 2 part of Survey Nos. 58 and 59 and bounded on or towards the East by land belonging to Government and used as Jewish Cemetery on or towards the West by Koregaon Road, aforesaid on or towards the North partly by the property of Chintopant Septrushi and partly by the property of Sassoon and on or towards the South partly by strip of land belonging to Government and beyond it by the G. I. P. Railway Line, and partly by Survey No. 72 and which said premises were formerly and are now in the possession of the Vendors.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate at Koregaon Road in Mungeri in Taluka Haveli in the District of Poona in the Registration Sub-District of Haveli containing by admeasurement 4 acres and 38 gunthas or thereabouts and bearing part of Survey Nos. 70 and 71, Pot No. 1 and bounded on or towards the East by the boundary line of Ghorpuri on or towards the West by land belonging to Government used as Jewish Cemetery on or towards the North by land of Chintupant Septrushi and on or towards the South by land bearing Survey No. 73 and which said premises were formerly and are now in the possession of the Vendors.

Dated this 2nd day of June, 1917.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
8374 Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1436 of 1915.

THAKOREDAS ATMARAM GANDHI ..... Plaintiff.
v/s.
BAIJNATH BALURAM and others ..... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 14th day of December, 1916, the following immoveable and moveable property will be sold in one lot by public auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on Tuesday the 12th day of June, 1917, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right title and interest of the plaintiff and the defendants 1, 1A and 2 abovenamed in.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Khamgaon in the District of Buldana in Berar with the messuage hereditaments and premises standing thereon and admeasuring about three acres comprised in the deed of conveyance dated the 26th day of July 1905 and registered No. 600 of 1905 at pages 35 to 136 of Volume 67 of Book No. 1 on 27th July, 1905, in the books of the Sub-Registrar of Khamgaon. The said land forms a part of a plot of land bearing survey No. 30 and is bounded on the East by a portion of the field belonging to Shaik Sulleman valad Shaik Kalu Sondari on the West by a portion of the field belonging to Shaik Kalu valad Shaik Gafur Sondari, on the South by a river and a portion of field belonging to Sulleman on the North by land belonging to Jamnadas Pottidas Nagpurwalla with the servants quarters built of corrugated sheets and office premises built of masonry of 32 by 31 feet dimensions.

SECONDLY:—Thirty-two gins of patent 1903 and 4 gins of patent 1906 by Plat Brothers with accessories. The boiler is steel Lancashire by Tinker Shenton and Company Manchester N. H. P. 30,125 lbs. pressure three years old certified from 13th July to 17th July, 1907, of registered No. 332, 20 feet long 6½ feet diameter with dead weight and Hoplinson's Sagely valve. Horizontal engine by Rushton Proctor and Co., London Single Cylinder of rope gearing, one Donkey pump, 2 iron water tanks, 1 twelve feet lathi, 1 Cauch with two vice, Anvil furnace, 2 iron tanks, and all other the machines, plants, tools, implements, articles furniture, effects and things now lying in the ginning factory erected upon the premises firstly described above. For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Muljee and Thakoredas, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 7 Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
Dated this 27th day of April, 1917. 8287

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASES IMITATION SAFFRON.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th June, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the Home Firm concerned.

5 cases each 48 tins Imitation Saffron each tin 2 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF TEACHER'S SPECIALLY SELECTED SOLID SILVER ENGLISH HALL MARKED PRESENTATION CUPS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th June, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

A consignment of Treacher's specially selected solid silver English hall marked fluted, engraved and plain presentation cups and presentation bowls.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE SILVER FOUNTAINS, SILVER VASES ETC.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th June, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the owner Mr. Pratapchand Goomhchand.

2 very handsome silver fountains suitable for Palaces and Rich drawing halls also several silver vases etc. all originally belonging to a well-known shop in Shaikh Memon Street now closed.

The above goods are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED PARCELS, LUGGAGE, JEWELLERY, ETC., AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

On THURSDAY, the 14th, and FRIDAY, the 15th June, both days, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction af the Victoria Terminus Parcel Office, under Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Company Act, consisting of jewellery, paint, twist, juwari, empty casks, wire fncing, Minton tiles, castor oil, hair oil's, slate pencils, cotton sweepings, cotton piece-goods, empty gunnies, bagging tomato sauce, dry colour, bicycles, iron hoops, electric batteries, cement cinematograph films, gas, cylinder, cot tapes English and country medicines, cycle accessories, turmeric powder, empty drums, photo materials, cotton and hemp samples, trunks and boxes, old clothing, boots and shoes, umbrellas, brass and copperware, old papers, hats, wooden cot, dhoties, rice, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th June, 1917.

Awarded Gold and Silver Medals at Indian Industrial Exhibitions.

For Malarial Fevers Influenza and mild forms of Plague use

BATLIWALLA'S Ague Mixture (Big) or Ague Pills, Price Re, 1.

Batliwalla's Balamrut, the Tonic for Children and Weak Persons. Price, Re. 1.

Other famous preparations are:—BATLIWALLA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets, Grs. I and II each, in Bottles of 100 each. AGUE MIXTURE. (Small) 8 As. CHOLEROL for Cholera and Diarrhoea and Vomiting. Re. 1. TOOTH POWDER 4 As. TONIC PILLS (Embiral Brand) for Pale People and Nervous Breakdown. Rs. 1-8. RINGWORM OINTMENT for Ringworm, Dhobies' Itch etc., Price As. 4.

Sold EVERYWHERE in INDIA and also by

Dr. H. I. Batliwalla Sons & Co.

LIMITED.
Worli Laboratory, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—BATLIWALA, WORLI BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
BOMBAY'S PREMIER PLACE OF AMUSEMENT.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents the Eminent Stars
HARRY CORSON CLARKE
AND
MARGARET DALE OWEN
IN THE
BANDMAN REPERTORY Co.
20 LONDON ARTISTES 20
For a short season only in the latest London and New York successes.
TO-NIGHT 9-30 TO-NIGHT
Tuesday June 5th
Oscar Wilde's Brilliant Comedy
"THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST."
Wednesday June 6th
"THE ROTTERS"
Thursday June 7th
The amusing military comedy
"WHAT DID TOMKINS DO?"
Friday 8th, Saturday 9th and Sunday 10th Matinee.
Marie Corelli's Great Masterpiece
"THE SORROWS OF SATAN"
Prices Rs. 5 to 1. Plan at ROSE & Co.
From 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily. Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR CINEMA.

PALACE OF VARIETIES
TO-NIGHT
6-30 GAIETY THEATRE 10p.m.
THE GAIETY REVUE Co.
Presents the
BLACK AND WHITE
BLACK AND WHITE
MINSTRELS
In unique up-to-date dresses
SPECIAL NOVELTIES
SPECIAL MUSIC
SPECIAL SONGS
SPECIAL DANCES
DUETS TRIOS QUARTETTES
and
BRIGHT CHORUSES BY THE MINSTRELS.
The Minstrel will be preceded
By a Dramatic Playlet
REPENTANCE
OR
FORGET AND FORGIVE
Including
SELECT VARIETIES
and the
FAMOUS VAMPIRE DANCE
Plus a shrieking comedy.
THURSDAY NEXT
ALL SCOTCH
AND
2nd PROGRAMME 2nd
BLACK AND WHITE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST
NIGHTLY AT 6-45 & 10.
A HIGHLY POPULAR CINEMA PROGRAMME.
J. WARREN KERRIGAN
in
"A SON OF THE IMMORTALS"
How the son of a deposed monarch comes to the throne, how romance stepped in and robbed him of his kingdom, and the surprising way in which matters straightened themselves out.
"ALMOST GUILTY."
A wedding day nearly spoilt by the misconstruction placed by two gay young men upon their heroic deed.
Last Mail's
PATHE GAZETTE
Showing:—America joins Cause of Liberty—Our Naval Heroes,—The Modern Crusaders,—Women who look ahead,—Britain's deathless Soldiers, &c., &c.
WHAT THE PRESS SAYS:
"Most satisfactory were the audiences during the week-end. . . . a first rate programme—"TIMES OF INDIA."
"We can promise readers a very pleasant entertainment—"ADVOCATE OF INDIA."
"This bill promises to be one of the best available in Bombay and deserves to be well patronised—"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
NOTE THIS PRAISE AND COME NLGHT!
Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
Box seats Re. 2.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE CINEMA

6-30
8-30
10 p.m.

BOMBAY'S LARGEST AND MOST PALATIAL PICTURE HOUSE
SITUATED IN VICTORIA SQUARE, BORI BUNDER, BOMBAY'S HUB CENTRE.
TRAMS FROM ALL OVER THE CITY STOP AT THE DOOR.

EMPIRE CINEMA

The Greatest Series of Life Dramas ever shown

WHO'S GUILTY ? by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

This week a film on the Problem of "INTERFERENCE" in Married Life.

"SOLD OUT"

the whole problem of marital trouble brought on by

INTERFERENCE

is developed for YOU to say in

"WHO'S GUILTY ?"

Each one this series of great film problem-plays asks you

"WHO'S GUILTY ?"

To-night is the Night!

AT THE

ELDORADO

BOMBAY'S LEADING CINEMATOGRAPH,

where the best selection of extraordinary Films are exhibited,
Here is another of them.

THE DAUGHTER OF DARKNESS 2nd

AND WHAT IS IT THIS TIME ?

A MARVEL — A SENSATION — A WONDER
of a new kind of which

A DARING LADY IS THE HEROINE.

They are 2 Complete Series of 5 parts, 6,000 feet each commencing Sat. 2nd June.

SATURDAY 9th JUNE THE DAUGHTER OF DARKNESS 3rd.

Time: 6-45, 8-45 & 10-15 p. m.

POPULAR HALF PRICES.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay, Lamington Road.
7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. daily.

TO-NIGHT

THE

SHIELDING SHADOW

The most wonderful picture ever shown in Bombay.

ALSO SHOWING

PATHE'S GAZETTE	HEROUL THE COWARD	GREAT WHILE IT LASTED
Latest.	A Great Russian Film.	Lonesome Luke. Comic.

GRACE DARMOND, Pathe

Read the Story of the Shielding Shadow in the "Times of India."

Result of the War

Will never be more interesting than what a prospectus of the **India Provident Company Ltd.**, the Safest and Cheapest House for Life and Marriage Assurances, will be to you. Because it will tell you how you can get your life insured on a monthly premium of Re. 1 only to get up to Rs. 500. Possesses **Govt.** Securities. Claims paid over Rs. 1,00,000.

WANTED agents also on most liberal terms. Earnest workers earning .. .. Rs. 100 a month working at leisure hours only.

For particulars apply at once mentioning this paper to the Secretary, 29, **Grey Street**, Calcutta.

K. WADIA, Diamond Merchant,

PURE GEMS, MODERATE RATES, FRENCH MELLEGRAIN SETTING.

PLATINUM AND GOLD ART WORK, GRANT ROAD.

WHAT IS THE SPECIALITY IN THE ANNAPURNA COOKER ?
Write a card to-day for the full descriptive literature to—
ANNAPURNA COOKER & Co.
Near America India Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY.
Agents :—**INDO-FOREIGN PERFUMERY STORES,** Near Crawford Market, **BOMBAY**

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut W T A Bazalgette, Devons.
Captain W Blackman, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut H A P Bockett, Hon. Art Co.
Second-Lieut J S Clark, Gordons.
Lieut H C Cutler, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut C V Eastham, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut A T Gray, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut O W Hardwick, Devons.
Second-Lieut D N Leicester, Gloucesters.
Lt-Colonel V A Magawaley, Cerati de Calry, Rifle Brigade.
Captain M J Martin, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut A W Mason, Flying Corps.
Captain L E L Maton, Devons.
Second-Lieut A F Pappa, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut H V Stephenson, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut J M Strother, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieut F W A Stubbs, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut V G Ursell, Shropshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut L N Jones-Parry, Artillery.
Second-Lieut E H T Morse, Devons.
Second-Lieut W H Whisson, Middlesex.

DIED.

Captain E T Hicks Lincolns.

WOUNDED.

Major T McG Allison, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut F E Ashworth, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut J N Baines, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut H G Barker, Household Battalion.
Second-Lieut G M Bendall, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut E Blackburn, Artillery.
Lieut-Colonel A W Blockley, Connaughts.
Captain P D Booth, Artillery.
Second-Lieut W D Bradley, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut L F Braga, Artillery.
Second-Lieut S J E Callcott, Yorkshires.
Lieut P G Coleman, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut C C Copperthwaite, Artillery.
Second-Lieut N D Cowls, Devons.
Second-Lieut W B Cornock, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut R C Cox, Gloucesters.
Lieut E T H Crosley, Gordons.
Lieut F H Crouch, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A C Dunlop, Engineers.
Second-Lieut H R Eycott-Martin, Engineers
Second-Lieut B W Fairman, Cornwalls.
Major R W L Fellowes, Artillery.
Lieut S N Finch, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut L S R B Furze-Morrish, Artillery.
Second-Lieut M G Griffith, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut H L Hall, Artillery.
Captain J S Halle, Devons.
Captain H K C Hare, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut D D Herring, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut A S Hicks, Devons.
Second-Lieut W J Hill, Cornwalls.
Lieut C Hinchliffe, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut C J Houlston, Gloucesters.
Captain R H Hughesdon, Cornwalls.
Lieut A W Johns, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut M Jolley, Durhams.
Second-Lieut S T Jones, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Captain J A G Leask, Royal Lancasters.
Second-Lieut J McVean, Argylls.
Second-Lieut W M Madgin, Engineers.
Second-Lieut F M Magenais, Flying Corps
Second-Lieut H G Mann, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieut E C Marshall, Sherwoods.
Lieut F Martin, Londons.
Second-Lieut W K Mercer, Gordons.
Second-Lieut A Metcalf, Gloucesters.
Lieut-Colonel G Meynell, Yorkshire L. I.
Second-Lieut E C Miles, Londons.
Second-Lieut S S B Milne, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut W J Morgan, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut G Neil, Border Regiment
Second-Lieut G R Newton, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut A G Payne, Artillery.
Captain F D Pemberton, Artillery.
Second-Lieut R W Potter, Warwicks.
Lieut W H Price, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut R O Schub, Devons.
Captain J M Stalker, Medicals.
Captain H G L Strange, Engineers.
Captain H S Sugars, Medicals.
Captain R A S Sunderland, Medicals.
Second-Lieut G F Ticehurst, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut H W Trelawny, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut R P Tulloch, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut E D P Wardlaw, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut L H M Westropp, Devons.
Second-Lieut C N Whitehouse, Warwicks.
Lieut A W Whittingham, Artillery.
Second-Lieut V T Williams, Warwicks.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW REPORTED NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut A R Alden, Londons.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut F W Bush, Devons.
Second-Lieut J H Clively, York and Lancs.
Lieut R J Fitzgerald, Gloucesters.
Captain R J Hillier, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut J T Ryde, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut T H Wonnacott, Devons.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW REPORTED WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieut M H Dulson, Dragoon Guards.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut F N Brogden, East Yorks.
Lieut R L Canby, North Staffords.
Captain J W Cater, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut R H Hartley, Middlesex.
Captain E G Sulivan, East Surreys.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut J M Bibby, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut J A W Bigger, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut W T Burges, Gloucesters.
Captain A T Call, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut N O Darker, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut H C Duxbury, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C H Edwards, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut S M Gashion, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut L H S Grigson, Devons.
Second-Lieut T T Halcrow, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut G H Hearn, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut A W Merrell, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut E T Mobbs, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut E S Moore, Flying Corps.
Captain W W Parr, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut W C Roser, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut O A Strong, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut E A Weeks, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut S Windebank, East Surreys.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED KILLED, NOW REPORTED PRISONER.

Lieut G Eltham, Warwicks.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW REPORTED PRISONERS.

Lieut W Anderson, Flying Corps.
Lieut L Dodson, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut K R Furniss, Yeomanry.
Lieut C G Gilbert, Flying Corps.
Lieut M Lewis, Flying Corps.
Captain R A Logan, Flying Corps.
Lieut A D McKerrell, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut T Rowland, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut A P Warren, Flying Corps.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut A E Cummins, Machine-gun, should read Lieutenant A E Cummins, Machine-gun.

LONDON, May 19.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut R S Armitage, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut J B Barnes, Field Artillery.
Secon-Lieut N Butterworth, Manchesters.
Captain W H Collis, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut G Lindsay, Royal Scots.
Lieut M Merson, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut T L Nichols, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut E P Oatts, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut T W E Parker, Warwicks.
Lieut W H Warter, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut C C Watt, Scottish Borderers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW KILLED

Second-Lieut G H Tuft, Sherwoods.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut D H Glasson, Flying Corps.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut B L Cumpston, Border Regiment.
Lieut G Evegard, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut P W Gray, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut A H Crossley, Herefords.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut J E Acheson, Liverpools.
Lt-Col. G E Beatty-Pownall, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut F F Boles, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut F E Burt, North Staffords.
Lieut-Colonel H Campbell, Londons.
Second-Lieut F T Case, Norfolks.
Captain G D Charlton, North Staffords.
Captain T C Clarke, Medicals.
Lieut C G Clay, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut J S D A Connolly, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut E C Crosse, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut A A Dean, Sherwoods.
Captain F W Deane, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut J B Drea, Inniskillings.
Major T G Dubuisson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W Duns, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut C J Fryer, Hertfords.
Second-Lieut G C Griffith-Williams, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut S Gully, Warwicks.
Lieut R C Hargreaves, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut G E Hawksley, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H F Henwood, Londons.
Lieut J A Ivory, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut W Johnson, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut D R Jones, Field Artillery.
Major L W Learmount, Flying Corps.
Captain H F A Le Mesurier, Cheshires.
Major J W Leitch, Medicals.
Second-Lieut P McL Levie, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut H Lupton, West Yorkshires.
Lieut W C McCauley, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F McQuiston, Field Artillery.
Rev C C Manning, Chaplain
Second-Lieut B G Mason, Field Artillery.
Captain J A Meads, Sherwoods.
Lieut T H Needham, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut W I Nurse, West Kents.
Major-General A B Ritchie
Lieut F S Robertson, Field Artillery
Second-Lieut R P Scott, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut E F Spencer Warwicks.
Lieut E P Sunderland, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut T L Swain, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut W E Thomas Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut H H Thurburn, Yeomanry.
Captain N J Tuck, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut C C Tugman, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut A H West Lancashire Fusiliers.
Captain S Williams, East Yorkshires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Lieut H P R Coverey, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut B F Wilmer, Yeomanry.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut C S Couchman, North Staffords.
Lieut M B Grace, North Staffords.

MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED.

Lieut H B Antill, West Kents

MISSING.

Lieut O J Dowson, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut D F Ferguson, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut W J Gayner, Somersets.
Second-Lieut J S Holroyde, East Yorkshires
Second-Lieut E A King, East Kents.
Second-Lieut B W Pitt, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut D J Sheehan, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut T Webb, Flying Corps

PREVIOSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONER.

Captain G S Thorne, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED KILLED NOW PRISONER.

Captain S E Jones, East Yorkshires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW PRISONER.

Captain H C H Illingworth, Berkshires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut C D Bennett, Flyign Corps.
Second-Lieut D C Birch, Northamptons.
Lieut J K Bousfield, Engineers.
Second-Lieut S A Sharpe, Field Artillery.
Lieut A D Whitehead, Warwicks.

OFFICIAL CORRECTIONS.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut I J Gardiner, Norfolks should read Second-Lieut E J Gardiner, Norfolks.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut J S Edmonston, Warwicks should read Lieut. J S Edmonston, Warwicks.

LONDON, May 21.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut R D Berry, York and Lancasters.
Lieut A G Cooney, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut L G Cumming, Devons.
Captain H E Herrick, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E C Hobson, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut C J Holdsworth, Devons.
Second-Lieut E M Lynch-Buslauton, Londons.
Lieut J McPherson, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut F C Morcom, Cornwalls.
Lieut G E Penman, Machine-gun Corps.
Captain C H Robin, Jersey Militia.
Second-Lieut M W A Sandoe, Devons.
Second-Lieut H F Sargood, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut G G Smith, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut G H Smith, Devons.
Second-Lieut W E Smith, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W H Wanklyn, Household Battalion.
Second-Lieut H B Williams, Liverpools.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.

Captain D Henderson, Argyll and Sutherlands.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut C J V Sanford, Middlesex.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut C H Abbott, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut H S Green, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut W Gutmann Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G H James, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut A McNiven, Camerons.
Second-Lieut D H Meautys, West Yorkshires
Second-Lieut J H Westlake, Flying Corps,

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut R Robertson, Hampshires.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut, E A Akins, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut D C Bacon, Londons.
Second-Lieut O Barlow, South Staffords
Second-Lieut A R Barnes, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut C Brooke, East Yorkshires.
Captain J G Brown, Medicals.
Major D A Buchan, Field Artillery
Second-Lieut J G Campbell, Border Regiment.
Lieut F G Carrie, North Lancashires.
Lieut E W Clitter, Middlesex.
Lieut A J Collins, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut G Couttis, Engineers.
Second-Lieut B Crowley, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut W M Davison, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut E E Digby Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut J S Dobbie, Gordons.
Second-Lieut H A Drew, Devons.
Second-Lieut W E Dyson, Devons.
Second-Lieut H Evans, Field Artillery.
Captain W Ewing, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut B J Eyre, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieut P G Fall, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut W C Farmer, Devons.
Second-Lieut R A Fisher, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut E K P Fuge, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut A C Gascoine, East Yorkshires
Second-Lieut L L Green, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut S S Greenwood, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut E D Gregory, Devons.
Second-Lieut F Hakes, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut E F Harvie, Gordons.
Lieut R G Hennessey, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut B A Horsfall, East Lancashires
Second-Lieut E F Horsfall, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut J Kirk, Manchesters.
Lieut G H Kitson, Field Artillery.
Major F B Leyland, Hussars.
Captain W T Lovatt, Garrison Artillery.
Major A Low, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut A Macaskill, Londons.
Second-Lieut W A C McConnell, Camerons.
Second-Lieut G T Martin, Devons.
Second-Lieut W C F Meyrick, Devons.
Second-Lieut T J Moran, Field Artillery.
Lieut B Murray, Gordons.
Second-Lieut A L Nobbs, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut G Penna, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut G Reeve, Irish Fusiliers.
Captain A O P Reynolds, Medicals
Captain G G Sale, Engineers.
Captain B J M Sanders, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut G P Senior, Field Artillery.
Lt-Col N H C Sherbrooke, Horse Artillery.
Second-Lieut T Sidney, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut T W Silk, Devons.
Captain S B Sleeman, Devons.
Second-Lieut E F H Smith, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut A R Sortwell, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut S Tibbail, Rifle Brigade.
Captain W Tobin, Household Battalion.
Lieut C C Todd, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C H Vernon, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut R C White, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut A K Wickham, Londons.
Second-Lieut N Williamson, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut A W Woolley, Warwicks.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Captain R L Murray, Northamptons.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut F Adams, Flying Corps.
Lieut A J Jessopp, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut O R Kelly, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut H Kirby, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut E G Neame, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut F G Remington, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut C R Sloan, Flying Corps.
Captain W G B Williams, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J O B Winkler, Garrison Artillery.

LONDON, May 22.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut H Beales York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut A J Carter, Devons.
Second-Lieut Y Duncan, Devons.
Second-Lieut W J S Forsyth, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut A T R Hamilton, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut E W Hawke, Hampshires.
Captain A C Keen, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut R A Kirby Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut C V Ruce, Household Battalion.
Second-Lieut D H Wells, York and Lancasters.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut C W J Danziger, Manchesters.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut A Aitkin, Gordons.
Second-Lieut C C Baker, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut W H Squire, East Kents.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut E J Anderson, Essex.
Second-Lieut V D Armstrong, Yeomanry
Second-Lieut J W H Blay Hampshires
Second-Lieut W H Cowper, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut C C Crowther West Ridings.
Major H Cuthush, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C Dunlevy, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W H Ferguson, Sussex.
Second-Lieut W H Foster, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut F Goodyear, Essex.
Second-Lieut J P Gordon, Irish Rifles.
Captain D Gray, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut G C Heseltine, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J Hornell, Irish Fusiliers
Second-Lieut E F Hullcoop, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut B Keates, West Kents.
Second-Lieut H T Kent, Bedfords.
Lieut G F Kitson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C G Marrable, Monmouths.
Second-Lieut P M Matthew, Field Artillery
Second-Lieut H D Muggeridge, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut G Murray, North Lancashires.
Lt-Col B Musgrave, North Lancashires.
Lt W H O'Keefe, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E Parr, Durhams
Second-Lieut H E Pratt, Somersets.
Second-Lieut H W Sanders, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut C W Smith, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut C J Stead, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut R H Stringer, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut F F Suffolk, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut K P Tyler, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut J C Walley, Leicesters.
Captain A Wood, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut C M Wright, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut S M Wright, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut J N Wrightman, Sherwoods.

MISSING.

Lieut W R Hancock, Yeomanry.
Lieut J R Robertson, Yeomanry.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED PRISONERS NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut A L Kent, Dublins.
Second-Lieut F J Wild, East Lancasters.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Lt A T Adams, Wiltshires.
Captain W A Dickins, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut L A T Strange, East Kents.
Lieut E J D Townesend, Field Artillery

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

LONDON, May 25.

DIED.

Acting Chaplain Rev Algernon H G Reed, R. N.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW PRESUMED KILLED.

Surgeon Archibald Russel, R. N.

NAVAL DIVISION.

WOUNDED.

Sub-Lieut Stanley M Pettitt, Volunteer Reserve.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW OFFICIALLY PRESUMED KILLED.

Capt John M Pound, Marine Light Infantry.
Sub-Lieut Reginald J Apthorp, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut James H Brothers, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Arthur E N Chance, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut George T Davidson, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Roland J Gee, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Sidney G Poole, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut George W A Wauchope, Volunteer Reserve.

LONDON, May 30.

KILLED.

Engineer-Lieut George A Prescott, Reserve.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Lieut Percy J Armstrong, Volunteer Reserve.
Flight-Sub-Lieut James T Sims, R. N.

MISSING, FEARED KILLED.

Acting-Lieut Robert Roberts, Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Samuel Robinson, Reserve.
Assistant Paymaster Thomas F Green, Reserve.
Surgeon-Probationer Annesley G Lennox-Browne, Volunteer Reserve.

MISSING.

Flight-Lieut Colin Lawrence, R. N.
Sub-Lieut Leonard J Bennett, Volunteer Reserve.

ACCIDENTALLY INJURED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Clarence S Nunn, R. N.
Probationary Flight-Officer Harold W Yates, R. N.

LONDON, May 30.

DIED.

Lt Frederick L Gardner, R. N.

MISSING

Flight-Sub-Lt William Houston-Stewart, R. N.
Sub-Lt Cyril L Haines, Volunteer Reserve.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING FEARED KILLED NOW NOT MISSING.

Acting-Lieut Robert Roberts, Reserve.
Surgeon Probationer Annesley Lennox-Browne, Volunteer Reserve.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW UNOFFICIALLY PRISONERS.

Flight-Sub-Lt Colin Laurence, R. N.
Sub-Lt Leonard J Bennett, Volunteer Reserve.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW OFFICIALLY KILLED IN ACTION.

Flight-Lt Harold A Pailthorpe, R. N.

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Sub-Lt William McCurrach, Volunteer Reserve

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut Walter E Greenland, Marine L. I.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Sub-Lt Donald F Bailey, Volunteer Reserve.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, June 2nd.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	..	..	3,000
.. .. to Continent ..	..	..	16,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	..	10½
Demand Bills	..	..	4.75.55
Silver Commercial Bars	..	..	75 1/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 2nd.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat	86/9
Wheat Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat	86/3
Wheat Choice White Bombay Afloat ..	87/6
Wheat White Delhi Afloat	86/9
Wheat White Pelhi Afloat	86/3
Wheat Bombay Club No. 1 Afloat	86/9

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Afloat	80

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian Afloat	93

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat Nominal	70

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Gurzrat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton May-June Sellers	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton May-June Sellers	580
Toria Rapeseed per ton May-June Sellers ..	600

LINSEED.

Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton June Buyers	600
Linseed Calcutta May Not offered	600

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, July-Sept.	19/4½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay July-Sept. ..	19/7½
do. do, Karachi July-Sept. ..	19/8½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept.	22
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay July-Sept.	22/3
do. do. Karachi July Sept. ..	22/4

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Bombay, June 4.

The market is closed to-day owing to a public holiday.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 4.

The Bombay monsoon has weakened and a depression is apparently forming in the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, Punjab except north, and Mysore. Local in Bengal, Orissa, west United Provinces, south-east of Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar, south-east Madras.

The principal amounts are:—Kyaukpyu one and a half inches; Akyab, Bhamo, Sibsagar, Silchar, Shillong, one; Cherrapunji fourteen; Dubrugarh, Tezpur, Gauhati, Dhubri, two; False Point, Chaibassa, Bareilly, one; Meerut, Hissar, one and a half; Multan a half; Jagdalpur one; Cochin three; Madras one and a half.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Assam, United Provinces and Punjab.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd June 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.649 Inch.
Temperature of Air	87.5 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.8 "
Dew Point	77.3 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.720 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	6.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	92.5 "
Minimum do. do.	83.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.
Movement of Wind do. do.	144 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inches.
Total fall during month	0.01 "
Do. do. year	2.57 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 4th June	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	June	h. m.	ft. in.	June	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	4	m 10 46	27 11	4	m 3 52	15 9
		10 21a	26 4		4 40a	19 8
Tues	5	m 11 27	28 9	5	m 4 32	15 0
		11 7a	26 9		5 20a	19 3
Wed	6	m 0 8a	29 5	6	m 5 13	14 8
		11 53a	27 0		6 11a	18 10
Thur	7	0 50a	29 8	7	m 5 55	14 6
					6 55a	18 7
Fri.	8	m 0 40	27 2	8	m 6 38	14 6
		1 33a	29 8		7 41a	18 4
Sat.	9	m 1 29	27 0	9	m 7 23	15 2
		2 17a	29 4		8 30a	18 2
Sun.	10	m 2 21	26 8	10	m 8 11	16 2
		3 8a	28 9		9 24a	18 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 4 (Monday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 13m.
" 5 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 13m.
" 6 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 0m.	" 7h. 14m.
" 7 (Thursday)	" 6h. 0m.	" 7h. 14m.
" 8 (Friday)	" 6h. 0m.	" 7h. 14m.
" 9 (Saturday)	" 6h. 0m.	" 7h. 14m.
" 10 (Sunday)	" 6h. 0m.	" 7h. 15m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon, 1917 May 21st, 6h. 16-8m. a.m.; First Quarter, 29th 5h. 3-5m a.m.; Full Moon, June 5th, 6h. 36-7 p.m.; Last Quarter 12th 0h. 8-5m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg.F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 4th June 1917 was 29.834 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

IN THESE DAYS OF KEEN COMPETITION

Don't miss to

GET GOOD CHANCE OF PROFITS

By purchasing

"AMRITBAN."

(which means a pointed arrow that kills the foe of disease.)

The only remedy in the world which cures more than 100 different diseases, the nectar of Life, the Panacea or Ambrosia, or call it whatever you will, calculated to be a friend in need by saving you from horrible Jaws of death. A sure cure and never failing remedy for Asthma, Bites, Bronchitis, Cholera, Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea, Dysentry, Earache, Epilepsy, Fainting, Fevers, Gout, Headaches, Hurts, Influenza, Kidney and Liver Pains, Piles, Pimples, Plague, Pneumonia, Rabis, Rheumatism, Sea Sickness, Toothache, Vomiting, Wounds, etc, etc.

No Household, no Traveller, no Tourist, no Pocket should be without it, for who knows when a single drop of it prove its value equal to the riches of the seven worlds. Direction Booklet sent free with each bottle.

BEWARE OF SIMILAR NAMES AND HIGHLY PRICED QUACK REMEDIES.

Compare our Prices before going anywhere else.

Per Bottle Large in nice Card-Board-Case with Golden Screw Rs. 1-4-0.

AMRITBAN SOAP—Healing, Soothing and Antiseptic, for Toilet, Nursery and Bath, in elegant boxes of 3 cakes, per Box Ans. 9 only.

AMRITBAN HAIR OIL—Cooling, refreshing and lasting, nourishes hair roots, and is quite free from mineral oils, per Bottle Large As. 8.

AMRITBAN FLOWER OTTO—A real soul of fresh flower blossoms, the up-to-date "Novelty Perfume" very fragrant and lasting; in Nickle Case Bottles. Rs. 1-4-0 per Bottle,

Packing and Postage Extra

From all Leading Stores or from the

"SOLE MANUFACTURERS"

SUNDER DASS PIARAY LALL

(Gold-Medalists,)

Amritban Pharmacy, No. 203, LAHORE.

UPPORT INDIAN INDUSTRIES

It is the resolution of the Government of India for the consuming departments to obtain indigenous articles as far as possible in place of imported ones.

THE

INDIAN CHALK PENCIL Co.

GUJRANWALA (Punjab)

The only firm in India manufacturing

SUPERIOR WHITE CHALK CRAYONS

and

BRILLIANT COLOURED CRAYONS.

Highly recommended for their excellence of quality and for use in colleges and schools all over India by

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

and

THE DIRECTORS OF INDUSTRIES.

In use by the Stationery Departments of Government of India and Native States.

Prices on application.

WANTED.—Able SUB-AGENTS to push our Sales in Bombay Presidency.

MANAGER.

Sole Agents, Madras:

A. S. K. MURTI & SONS,

Cocanada.

HELLER'S GOLDEN SHINE

TRADE-MARK

Golden Shine works on all Metals, Brass, Copper, Aluminium, Iron, &c., also on plate glass.

It cleans as well as polishes.

OF ALL DEALERS.

Sole Agents:

KOTHARI, SUTARIA & Co.,

Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

METAL POLISH

C. BHOGILAL & Co

MARBLE & TILES MERCHANTS.

MARBLE FLOORING

Importers of White and Black Marble, Tiles, Slabs and Blocks, White Glazed Tiles, and Tiles of every description for floor Walls, Furniture and Mosaic Tiles, Polishing Materials, Cement, etc.

CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN

Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.

Tel. Add. "Fashion" Bombay.

MEN WHO WILL WIN THE WAR.

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS AND THEIR WORK.

Those of us who have seen the leave trains steam into the London stations bringing home the men from the trenches in France have had an opportunity of seeing our officers and men practically as they are, save for a shave and a brush-up, when they leave their various duties for a well-earned rest, writes Mr. John Blunt in the "Daily Express." In those early morning hours men of all sorts and types and conditions come pouring out of the carriages; red-tabbed staff officers, intelligence men with green bands round their hats, motor mechanics, R.A.M.C. orderlies, gunners, drivers, and doctors—there are so many of them that really one cannot possibly know what they all belong to unless one is a soldier oneself.

There is one type of officer whom one does not notice very much in the hurry and rush of the platform. Take a good look at him now. He is not particularly tall; he has no distinctive marks about him, save his regimental badge—in fact, he looks very little different from the Tommy standing at the bookstall near him. Have a look at his boots—hobnailed. He wears a shrapnel helmet—you can tell that, because he is carrying it modestly under his arm, while on his back are a Tommy's pack and equipment. He is altogether a quiet, unassuming sort of a man, nothing out of the ordinary in the eyes of the civilian, who goes to look for mudstained heroes.

Probably you look at him and beyond him, attracted may be by the tinkling spurs of some red-capped military policeman. Nevertheless, that unobtrusive fellow with the quiet manner and the Tommy's pack is the man who is winning this war for us. He is the much-talked of regimental officer, the jack-of-all-work, the man who bombs dug-outs and gets gassed and shelled and bombed, the man who has borne the brunt of all that is stiff and hard in this stiffest and hardest of all the wars that have even been. It is this man, and thousands of others like him, who are doing such wonders out there on the muddy fields around St. Quentin and Lens and Arras to-day.

Some there are who have called this war the Tommy's war. They are quite right. This is the Tommy's war, but ask the Tommy what he thinks about it. He will tell you that his own platoon and company officers are the men who run this war and are going to win it, as far as he is concerned, and that he is satisfied with their direction.

The regimental office—that is to say, the major, the captain and the subaltern—are the men whom Tommy looks to in all places and at all times, for the regimental officer is whatever his men are. If a plantoon rushes a Hun trench, there is the plantoon officer at the head of his men. The company bombers are wanted. The company bombing officer goes with them, loaded up with Mills grenades just the same as the men he commands. What the Tommy can and has to do, that also can the regimental officer do and do well. Consequently officer and man know each other perfectly and there is no misunderstanding.

The things that the regimental officer has to do are enough to fill a volume. He must be an expert bomber, have a good working knowledge of trench mortars, and be at the same time a sniper and observation officer. He must look after the health and comfort of his men before he thinks of his own well-being and above all he must be an expert in the arts and mysteries of trench warfare and infantry work in general.

There are some who have never seen or heard a shot fired in anger who imagine the infantry officer to be a poor sort of man who is kept in the trenches because no use can be found for him in any other branch of the service. This idea is utterly false. Without our infantry we should be at the mercy of the very meanest Bavarian battalions. And our infantry without their officers would often be but heroes perishing gloriously and uselessly in a ditch.

EDUCATION FIRST.

LORD HALDANE ON THE NEED FOR RAISING NATION'S OUTPUT.

Lord Haldane, in addressing a meeting of school managers on April 23, at the London County Council Hall, made some startling forecasts as to the amount of money the Chancellors of the Exchequer of the future would have to raise.

The revenue necessary, said his lordship, would be £550,000,000 a year, for we should have to find a huge sum for pensions, and to provide the interest on a national debt of £5,000,000,000.

How was that vast sum to be got for the State? Surely, only by increasing the output of the nation—by increasing what the nation earned. If the units of the nation were to earn more, they must have better tools, better equipment, better knowledge.

"I believe," said his lordship, "that, with a proper application of science to industry, the amount of output may be trebled.

"But there is a higher aspect of the question. What does the possession of an educated mind mean? It means that a man or a woman, who has been properly trained to take a larger outlook on life, will not live in a slum, will not take starvation wages, will not indulge in drinking habits. Therefore, when we are discussing housing, wages, and temperance problems, let us remember that education is the key to them all. Deal first with education, and all these things shall be added unto you."

ROMANCE OF RARE LACQUER.

MANDARIN'S GIFT THAT THE QUEEN ADMIRED,

A romance of the East engaged the attention of Mr. Justice Darling and a special jury on April 26, in a fascinating story of rare lacquer, says the Dar.

Mr. William Bruce Lockhart, an accountant, sued Mr. D. Ramsey Blair, a financier of Piccadilly, for the return of certain works of Chinese art, which he alleged were wrongfully detained, and damages for detention and injuries. Mr. Blair justified the detention in law, and denied that the goods were damaged while being detained.

Mr. H. H. Haldin, K.C., for Mr. Lockhart, said that while the articles were in Mr. Blair's possession they had been seriously damaged. The defendant seized them under a bill of sale, and instead of treating them as pieces of art he had treated them like pieces of ordinary furniture.

These objects of art were made at Foochow, and had gained considerable renown. The ware was originally made by Shen Shao An, who bequeathed the secret of his craft to succeeding generations, until it came into the possession of Shen Cheng An, who had been ennobled by the Chinese Government for his skill in the art, and was now a mandarin.

How Mr. Lockhart managed to secure these pieces of lacquer was an interesting story.

In 1912 Mr. Lockhart was in Foochow, and as a result of a kindness done to a young Chinaman, whom he rescued from hooligans, Mr. Lockhart was taken by the young man to his father—the mandarin Shen Cheng An. He entrusted Mr. Lockhart with a collection of the ware to bring to London to make it known. It was placed on view, and articles to the value of £850 were sold.

ROYAL COMMAND.

Mr. Lockhart was commanded to bring some of the ware to Buckingham Palace and Marlborough House, and the Queen was so struck with its beauty that she presented a piece to the South Kensington Museum.

By arrangement Mr. Lockhart placed the remainder of the ware in the flat of a friend, which was raided and all the goods were removed, it being understood that they were claimed under a bill of sale to the defendant. Many of the objects of art were absolutely ruined by the treatment they had since received, said counsel, and Mr. Lockhart now claimed the sum of £334.

Mr. Lockhart, giving evidence, said that a silk lacquered bowl, which took four years to make, and was worth 160 guineas, was standing in Mr. Blair's fireplace with a heavy bowl upon it. A three-foot high green lacquered vase, worth 155 guineas, had been cracked at the base, and some blossoms and branches broken off. Some other valuable lacquer tables were being used as ordinary furniture.

GODDESS'S BROKEN FACE.

A representation of the Chinese Goddess of Mercy, which corresponded with the European Madonna, had its face broken. It was the finest piece in the collection, and worth 200 guineas. All these articles were the finest works of Chinese art, and there was only one man in the world who could make these colours. A rich buyer wanted perfect articles, and would not buy broken works of art. They were now valueless to a collector.

Cross-examined by Mr. Schiller, K.C., for the defendant, witness said it was all modern lacquer work. On one occasion, he said, he sent the Mandarin's son at the University in China £260, and the son replied that he would take it home to his father.

His Lordship: Very few young men when they return from the University take back £260 to their father. (Laughter.)

The hearing was adjourned.

SUIT FOR RESTITUTION.

Mrs. Violet Augusta Mary Bourchier, known on the stage as Miss Violet Vanorugh, petitioned in the Divorce Court presided over by Justice Hill, on April 27, for a decree of restitution of conjugal rights against Mr. Arthur Bourchier, the actor. The suit was undefended.

Mr. Hume-Williams, K.C., who appeared, with Mr. Le Bas, on behalf of the petitioner, said that the parties were married on December 19, 1894, at St. Matthias's Church, Earl's Court. There was one child of the marriage, a daughter born in March, 1902. The parties lived together in complete happiness until 1915 when the husband's attitude changed towards his wife. In 1916 he asked her to leave his house and she did so and she wrote to him in January last the following letter:—

"Otway Cottage, Bushey Heath, Herts.

"Dearest Arthur,—It is now more than a year since we lived at home. As you have not, and indeed never have, suggested the slightest complaint against me, I can only assume that you do not intend to return for some reason of your own. Before you make any final and irrevocable decision on this grave matter I now write to beg you once more to consider your decision and return to me, not only for your own and my sake, but as well for Prue's sake. Do think well and seriously about this matter.

"If you will only return I promise to let bygones be bygones and do all I can to make you happy. My love and every good and loving wish for the New Year.—Your affectionate Violet Bourchier."

On January 10 the respondent replied, refusing to return.

The petitioner examined by Mr. Le Bas, in her evidence bore out counsel's opening statement, and said that in 1915 she noticed a distinct change in the respondent's manner towards her. In 1916 he told her that he did not intend to live with her any more, and that she must leave his house. She had waited some time before taking advice in the hope that the respondent would return to her.

Mr. Justice Hill thereupon pronounced a decree of restitution of conjugal rights, with costs, to be obeyed within 14 days after service.

FIERCE FIGHT FOR TWO WOODS.

HOW THE FRENCH WON A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

Mr. G. H. Perris, "The Daily Chronicle" Special Correspondent, with the French Armies, writes:—

The sector of the front between Craonne and Rheims is a narrow strip of lowland dominated from behind by the so-called cliffs of Champagne, which are wholly in French hands, but overlooked by the enemy on the north-west at Craonne and on the south-east at the old hill fort of Brimont.

The northern part of this front between the Craonne plateau and the heights south of the Aisne was and is particularly difficult, and as I crossed the river yesterday and walked north-eastward to near Ville-aux-Bois I wondered how in the circumstances our Allies could have assembled the means for their offensive. The hamlet and its two knolls topped with a horried fringe of shattered tree trunks were being shelled too heavily for me to reach the foremost line, and at various points I could see the whole of the country for many miles around. The woods and ruined villages are constantly bombarded. Happily the Poches have left some admirable dug-outs behind them.

BRAVE GERMAN MACHINE GUNNERS.

Always there is the outlook of the Craonne Ridge frowning upon us from the north. Yet it was here that one of the most brilliant successes of last week's forward movement was obtained.

The two wooded hills of Ville-aux-Bois, formidably organised and strongly garrisoned, lay immediately before the French lines, the left, or western, called the Bois de Butte, having a double hump, the right having been nicknamed the Bois des Boches.

This was the centre of the attack. The Bois de Butte was rapidly overrun, and was definitely conquered on the first day. Next morning Boche Wood was carried by attacks converging from the west and south-west. On the further left the advance was arrested by massed machine-gun fire and by cannonade from Craonne and Corbeny, another very strong enemy position.

"The Boche machine gunners were great," said the brigadier who gave me details of the action. "Some of them went on firing till they were killed on their pieces with grenades."

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

One man, indeed, held out with his mitrailleuse in a corner of the wood for several days. But the Parisian regiment chosen to make the assault would take no refusal. Their speed saved them many, many lives.

"We did not expect you so soon," cried a German major who was among the 1,300 prisoners made at this point. The attackers had lost scarcely 50 men killed.

On the right, to the north of Berry-au-Bac, the advance reached to the borders of Juvincourt, the line now running thence southward to the east of Sapigneul. In all 2,200 prisoners were made in this sector, and the losses of the enemy in killed and wounded must have been heavy.

These results upon the salient of Ville-aux Bois and its point towards Juvincourt represent the commencement of a thrust—a small commencement, indeed—of a depth at present of about two miles, that may presently threaten the German positions both on the west at and beyond Craonne and on the east in Champagne. Hence the desperate energy of the repeated counter-attacks, all of them so far sterile and costly.

CHOICE OF EVILS.

A double weakness of the Hindenburg strategy of retreat is here revealed. The German armies no longer have the satisfaction, such as it is, of making prepared offensives which alone can yield at a low price considerable results. They must, however, deliver frequent counter-attacks if they are not to lose essential positions.

If they wait to prepare them with artillery work they have very little chance of success. If, on the other hand, they make them immediately in these days of plentiful machine-guns they have every chance of being massacred. The moral effect of this choice of evils cannot be happy.

Evidently the German Command is becoming nervous for its great bastion of Craonne. Another strong reaction against the French advance on the West about Hurtebise Farm and Vauclerc was attempted this morning after a violent cannonade. It completely failed, with serious losses.

KING CHARLES I.

PROPOSAL TO RESTORE HIM TO THE CALENDAR,

The Dean of Canterbury moved in the Lower House of Convocation on May 1 that the name of King Charles the Martyr be re-inserted as a black-letter day.

He thought there was something very unhandsome in the Church of England at any time turning out of its calendar the name of one who played so large a part, at the cost of his life, in the history of that Church.

Canon Maclean mentioned that there was a calendar—and a university one—which had the entry on a certain date, "Charles Bradlaugh died," and when the compilers' attention was called to it, they substituted the name of King Charles. (Laughter.)

The resolution was carried by 55 votes to 26.

Burgoyne's

SUPPLY DRUGS & CHEMICALS TO HIS MAJESTY'S ARMY.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA

are well acquainted with the trying conditions of the climate, which are responsible for so many ills, the chief of which is

LOSS OF VITALITY.

The symptoms are various, such as weariness, mental exhaustion, faintness, brain fag, and worst of all sleeplessness, which is so common during the hot summer nights but

IXIDAMA

The Celebrated Nerve Tonic, is the ideal remedy for all complaints arising from the breakdown of the nervous system to which all are more or less subject.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

whatever the cause, is immediately relieved and the more serious after-effects are avoided by the immediate use of IXIDAMA which is the finest known TONIC for increasing the supply of nerve power.

Sold by all chemists and druggists throughout India.

Mr. Chas. W. White, Bombay. Sole representative of **BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & Co., Ltd., EAST HAM, LONDON**

"BURGOYNE for PURITY"

Health in the Lime Fruit.

The West Indian Lime (Citrus Medica) has long been known to the Medical Profession as containing more NATURAL HEALTH-GIVING SALTS than any other fruit. That is why

ROSE'S LIME JUICE

after 50 years is still unsurpassed as a Non-Alcoholic Drink. The BRITISH GOVERNMENT, recognising its valuable properties, order large quantities for the troops at the front, and for use in the Royal Navy.

An excellent preventive of Malarial Fever.

DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME & REFRESHING.

Be sure you get **ROSE'S**

—there are many imitations.

MAHARAJ BAG CLUB

NAGPUR, C. P.

WAR LOAN SWEEPSTAKE

APPROVED BY GOVERNMENT

260 PRIZES

in War Loan Bonds 5½ % (1920)

30 %	.. ..	1st PRIZE
20 %	.. ..	2nd PRIZE
10 %	.. ..	3rd PRIZE

and various minor prizes.

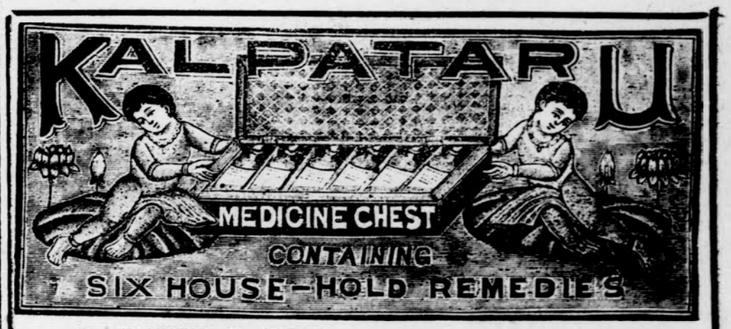
TICKETS **RUPEES FIVE** EACH.

Apply to:—

M. R. DIXIT
S. R. PANDIT. } *Secretaries.*
S. RAMDAS.
Barristers-at-Law.

In Bombay tickets available at
Messrs. J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Kalbadevi Road,
and Kaiser-i-Hind Office.

Treasurer,
SETH BANSILAL
ABIRCHAND RAI BAHADUR



For (1) FEVER, (2) COUGH, (3) ACIDITY, (4) DYSPEPSIA, (5) DIARRHŒA, and (6) COSTIVENESS, (each phial containing 20 Tablets) with full Direction Book in English, Bengali and Hindi. Very serviceable for Householders, Travellers, Clergymen and Philanthropic gentlemen.

Price, Re. 1-14. Per V. P. P. Rs. 2-4. Refills As. 5 each.

THE

KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS & STORES,

Telegrams: "KALPATARU"] JOR SANKO, CALCUTTA. [*Telephone No.* 4043.

THE BEST AND BIGGEST HOUSE IN INDIA.

Under the direct Supervision of the Founder.

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA KAVIRAJ CANANATH SEN SARASWATI, M.A., L.M.S

"Free Treatment of Accidents and Injuries" and a Prospectus sent on application.

Advice Free to Chronic Sufferers.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 15th Sud of Jesth, 1973.
Mahomedan: 14th of Shabha Nul-Mazam, 1335
Parsi: 28th of Adar, 1286.
Sunrise: 6h 1m.; Sunset: 7h. 12m,

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Meeting of the Improvement Trust Board, 4 p.m.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 6.

Bombay Exemption Tribunal Town Hall, 11 a.m.

Meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

Homeward English mail will be closed at G. P. O. at 10 a.m. Registered letters will be accepted up to 8 a.m.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10-0 p.m
Excelsior Theatre: Cinema at 6-30 and Bandman Repertory Co., "The Importance of being earnest," at 9-30 p.m.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m. "Who is Guilty?"

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. Every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

Prof. Parsharamrao's New Grand Circus, 9-30 p.m.

New Alhambra Cinema Sandhurst Road. 7-15, 9, 10-45.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

Domestic Occurrence.

MARRIAGE POSTPONED.

Mr. Chapsey Jivandas Hoondi (Exchange) Broker, regrets to inform that owing to unforeseen circumstances the marriage of his son Pragji on the 6th and 8th instant has been POSTPONED. Due notice will be given of the near date as soon as fixed. All relatives, friends, and constituents will kindly note.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Rifles will play a programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Rifles will play a programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master commencing at 6-15 p.m.

MONSOON WEAKENING.

The Port Officer, Bombay, informs that the monsoon is weakening, but caution is necessary.

KING'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY.

Yesterday being the King's Birthday, many of the public buildings were decorated with flags, and the shipping in the harbour also wore a gay appearance.

WHIST DRIVE.

The Catholic Library held its Second Social Evening at the Institute Hall on Sunday last the 3rd instant. There was a large attendance. At the Whist Drive Rev. C. Fonseca presented the prizes. The winners were:—Miss Edith de Monte. Asstt. Surgeon C. Da Gama, Miss Bridget Chaves, Mr. Joseph A. Dias, Misses Muriel Phillips, Marie Stanton, Dorothy Gonsalves and Mrs. C. Fonseca.

A Dance programme was submitted an enjoyable evening being spent.

THE CITY NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL.

A city Nnight High School of the Aryan Excelsior League, whose opening ceremony was performed on the 31st March 1917, under the presidentship Mr. M. R. Jaykar, was re-opened yesterday evening in Tribhuwan Terraces, Lamington Road, Girgaum. The school is opened solely for the people serving at day time and will coach its students upto the Matriculation Standard.

Among many other features of this School, instructions in Drawing, Singing, Moral Education etc., will be given and up-to-date methods of instructions will be followed.

FATAL MISADVENTURE UNDER INFLUENCE OF LIQUOR

Dr. W. Nunan, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Raja Sawana, a Hindu aged 50.

It was stated that the deceased while under the influence of liquor boarded a tram car in Fort Street to go to Tardeo where he lived. He was asked to get down as the car was going to the Colaba Depot, but before it could be stopped the deceased pushed aside the driver's hand and jumped down, when he fell and a wheel of the car passed over his right foot, which was crushed. He died in the G. T. Hospital where he had been taken. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

NEW-BORN CHILD FOUND STRANGLED TO DEATH.

Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest on the body of a newly born male child. The body was found wrapped up in a piece of white cloth near the Municipal staffs at Kamatipura. Dr. Arthur Powell, Police Surgeon, who held a "post mortem" examination found marks of strangulation on the body, and thought that death was due to it.

The jury returned a verdict that death was due to strangulation, but there was no evidence to show how and by whom the infant was strangled and by whom the body was taken to the place where it was found.

THE HON. SIR DINSHAW E. WACHA.

MEMBER OF THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL, DOYEN OF THE BOMBAY CORPORATION, MEMBER OF THE BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST AND THE PEOPLE'S CHAMPION IN A THOUSAND BATTLES. NO MORE POPULAR NAME HAS APPEARED IN THE HONOURS LIST SINCE SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA WAS KNIGHTED.

DEAR FOOD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The prices of all things have gone very high. To add to the situation the prices of food and grains, the first necessity of the people have gone high and are still rising daily for want of wagon supply and running of Goods Trains in sufficient number to bring down the large quantities of grain which are lying at the up-country stations in open spaces. The price of Jeera Sal rice has gone very high (about Rs. 120 per candy) which has never happened in the past (even in times of famines) although it is the produce of Bombay suburbs and although the produce of the current year was satisfactory.

If the said large quantities of goods are not cleared and brought down to Bombay immediately the prices of goods will still go very high and in the meantime if the monsoon sets in the goods lying in open spaces will get damaged and not only the merchants will have to sustain heavy losses thereform but the said damaged goods will be sold in the markets which will cause disturbance in the public helath of the City.

The wealthy persons cannot feel the rise of prices of food stuffs but the poor and the middle class people cannot bear the situation so much so that they have to console themselves in whatever they get and often they cannot even satisfy their hunger fully. In many cases they have to borrow money and incur heavy debts. All the things (clothes medicines etc.,) have gone up and we are well aware of the pay these people get and if one is to think of the difficulties troubles and hardships they have to pull on with surely one's heart would melt with pity.

It is therefore highly desirable that the responsible authorities should make immediate arrangements to bring down at least the food grains in sufficient quantities and relieve the suffering people at least from one and the chief difficulty and gain their heartful blessings.—Yours, etc.

R. B.

BUILDINGS IN SALSETTE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There is now building development in in Salsette, but precaution should be taken to see that each building erected leaving open space on both sides, not less than 20 feet and in front and 40 feet at the back, without which there is danger of epidemic.

The public cannot have the drainage and other arrangements at once so as to allow the bathing and kitchen water to be discharged in Drain.

I may draw attention to section 149 (1) (a) of the District Municipal Act of 1901, without detailing more. Prevention is better than cure.—Yours, etc.,

PUBLIC.

1st June, 1917.

LADY O'DWYER GIRLS' SCHOOL, INDORE RESIDENCY.

The annual prize distribhtion of the Lady O'Dwyer Girls' School was held on Monday the 28th May last. Her Highness Maharani Indirabai Sahiba Holkar very kindly presided and gave away the prizes. Her Highness gave a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the school.

Shrimati Kasturibai, widow of Seth Onkardas of Akola, offered to defray the cost of a new room for the school.

VICTORIA SWIMMING BATH'S CONTRIBUTION TO WAR FUND.

Messrs. Golvalla Brothers, the proprietors of the Victoria Swimming Bath, have contributed Rs. 1,767-11 to the Women's Branch of the Bombay War and Relief Fund, being the proceeds of the swimming performances held on the 26th and 27th May last.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY.

The annual meeting of this University will commence its sittings, at Poona, from Saturday, the 9th instant, in the Amphitheatre of the Fergusson College. The first sitting will begin at 5 p.m. and the other two will be at 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. on Sunday. The Registrar requests the sympathisers of the movement to be present on these occasions.

BOMBAY AND DEFENCE FORCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Government press note published in your yesterday's issue gives the number of forms received at the various stations for enrolling in the Indian Defence Force. I do not know anything about the other centres but as far as the City of Bombay is concerned, I cannot understand the number given by the Government. I have personal knowledge of the fact that the number of forms sent by the Home Rule League alone upto 12th May, comes to 85 and I am at a loss to know how the Government have arrived at its being 74 only.—Yours, etc.,

PERPLEXED.

Bombay, June 4.

FRANCIS COTES, R.A.

1,900GS FOR A PORTRAIT.

Hogarth used to maintain that Francis Cotes was superior to Reynolds, but painters' opinions of each other are not invariably sound. Yet we have seen more than one Cotes sold as a Reynolds, and the late Mr. Woods, of Christie's, used often to prophesy a big market future for the less known artist, who died at 45 in 1770. We distinctly remember the old auctioneer arguing with Sir William Agnew and Martin Colnaghi about his merits. Cotes loved pastel (he was the master of the great executant, John Russell, R.A.), and strove to produce crayon effects in oil, a remarkable illustration of this being seen at Christie's yesterday, in the 1768 full-length portrait (93in by 56½in) of Mrs. Colquhoun, mother of Mrs. Edward Coke, of Longford Hall, Derbyshire, where the picture has been since it was painted. Cotes's first boom at auction was in the Orrock sale, 1904, when his "Kitty Fisher" made 1,700gs. In 1910 there was another fair omen, when Mr. Asher Wertheimer gave 1,720gs for the "Mrs. Macrue." This "Mrs. Colquhoun" gives us a glimpse of an eighteenth-century belle-dame of quality, and in her mauve dress, green sash, and flowing golden scarf afforded Cotes with a fine opportunity to treat paint as pastel. The market appreciation of his technical success was unmistakable, and Mr. Freeman, acting for Mr. Asher Wertheimer, had to go to 1,900gs against Messrs. Agnew to win the full-length. Good examples of Cotes's works are in the National Gallery, at Greenwich, and the Sacred Harmonic Society. George III. chose Cotes to portray his young Queen when she first arrived in this country. The picture was duly shown at Court. After some minutes of deadly silence the King impatiently exclaimed, "Does nobody admire this beautiful work?" Whereupon the Duchess of Northumberland immediately begged Cotes to let her have the first copy, and all the courtiers buzzed with flattery. Hazlitt has many trenchant observations to make on the text inferred—which way the cat jumps.

Among other interesting events at Christie's yesterday was a Gainsborough portrait of Francis Greville, Earl Brooke, and Earl of Warwick, holding a paper inscribed "Plan of Great Dining Room Built 1765," which also fell to Mr. Wertheimer at 2,600gs. Samuel Scott, who met with such success in the Red Cross sale, was represented by "A View in the Mall," realising 580gs (Agnew).

On all sides regret was expressed yesterday that Mr. Nathaniel Gibbs had passed away in his 90th year. When he retired from the post of cashier at Christie's some years ago he had been over half a century at King-street, and on frequent occasions in these columns we have drawn attention to his amiable personality and interesting reminiscence.—"Manchester Guardian."

'MOPPING-UP' BATTALIONS.

SMOKING CIGARS WHILE HUNTING FOR HUNS.

It was a queer scene when the Australians went into Lagnicourt. Some Germans were still hiding in their dug-outs, and the Australian troops searched for them with fixed bayonets. In some of these hiding places, says the special correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" at British Headquarters, they found great stores of German beers, and it was a good find for men thirsty and glad of a smoke. So this "mopping-up" battalion, as it is called, "mopped-up" the beer, which was very light and refreshing, and with fat cigars between their teeth, a bottle of beer in one hand and a bayonet ready in the other continued their hunt for prisoners.

During the fighting hereabouts two hundred German soldiers came across under a white flag as a sign of surrender, but they were seen by their own machine gunners, who shot them down without mercy. So one gets comedy and tragedy hand in hand here, and indeed the whole tale of this fighting on the way to Queant is a mixture of gruesome horror and fantastic mirth, which makes men laugh grimly when telling the tale of it.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL MOSLEM LEAGUE.

ENTERTAINMENT TO HON. MR JINNAH.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 4.

The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah was, last evening, entertained here at a garden party by the members of the Bengal Provincial Moslem League.

RAJA DALJIT SINGH.

APPOINTED CHIEF MINISTER OF KASHMIR.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 4.

The "Tribune" understands that Raja Daljit Singh has been appointed as the Chief Minister of Kashmir in sucession to the late Diwan Amar Nath. The appointment is believed to be for a period of five years as stipulated by the Raja himself and is to carry with it a salary of Rs. 5,000 per mensem.

A MAHOMEDAN HIGH SCHOOL.

OPENED AT HUBLI.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, June 4.

One of the immediate results of the Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Educational Conference held at Dharwar in April last, has been the opening of a greatly needed Mahomedan high school at Hubli on the 1st June with Mr. Abdul Wahab, as its honorary head. The new institution is at present housed in a bungalow kindly placed at the disposal of the committee of management by Mr. Hussainbai Ahmedbhai Habbibai, of Bombay and as it has been started with the co-operation of all leading Indian gentlemen of the place, it holds out every promise of soon attaining the distinction of being an important feeder to the Karnatic College now about to start work at Dharwar. Originators of the Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Educational Conference have every reason to congratulate themselves on the results of their efforts. The new school starts under the patronage of H. H. the Chief of Savanur, who is the president, with Sardar Mahboob Ali Khan and the Hon. Mr. Pathan, as secretaries and Messrs. Joshi and Kumbli pleaders, and others as members.

MYSORE CIVIL AND SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(Associated Press.)

MYSORE, June 3.

His Highness the Yuvarajah before a distinguished gathering of nearly 100 ladies and a number of gentlemen of various Hindu communities opened the first Mysore Civil and Social Conference this noon. A few Hindu ladies took part in the proceedings and interesting speeches were made by Sir M. Viswesaraya, who strongly urged active work of social reform and place the movement on business methods, and by Dewan Bahadur Puttanna Chetty.

His Highness the Yuvarajah, in his speech, said the importance of, and the necessity for, social progress along with progress in other directions was too obvious and had passed the stage of discussion to need any special commendation at his hands. After referring to Sir Viswesaraya's interest in the present scheme which was in its inception largely to his fertile imagination, his Highness said, from the programme of the Conference before them, it was seen that some ladies would be moving some of the resolutions thus attesting in a very significant and gratifying manner to the zeal and enthusiasm already traceable in the Hindu society for social progress. In conclusion he said the success of that movement would be largely in proportion to the number of disinterested workers and the amount of practical sympathy that it would command from the public and he wished the Conference success.

DOOM OF COUNTRY INNS.

ENGLAND A DESERT FOR THIRSTY COUNTRY WALKERS.

The country innkeepers in England are passing through anxious times. They realise that under the new regulations there will not be enough beer to go round, and the remote little country inns are facing a black outlook.

One of the paradoxes of the liquor traffic is patent here. The heavy drinker does not frequent country inns. He does not walk miles, up hill and down dale, for his drink. The country inn is a rest house, a weather refuge, a club for men who live hard-toiling days in lonely scattered places—it is the British "dak bungalow" of the road traveller. It is often an institution of immemorial age; its dark beamed rooms have been the local parliament of generations of villagers.

There are country inns, even as near London as the Surrey hills, that are miles away from any other house of rest, refuge, or refreshment. One of them stands 700ft. up, with long fatiguing hills for man and beast on either side. If inns like this have to close down great hardship will be imposed on the country wagoner, and a Mesopotamian desert will be created for the hungry and thirsty country walker.—The "Daily Mail."

FOR
ACCESSORIES
AND
SPARE PARTS
FOR
ALL THE BEST CARS
APPLY TO THE
Bombay Motor Car Co., Ltd.,
11, Elphinstone Circle | BOMBAY. | Apollo Bunder

DR. V. G. MANTRI, D.D.S:
(America.)
DENTAL SURGEON.
275-277, Hornby Road, Fort,
Opp. Lawrence & Mayo.

INSURE
AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS, BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT, AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, LIFTS AND PLATE GLASS.
WITH THE
GENERAL Accident Fire & Life ASSURANCE
CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.
MANAGER FOR INDIA—G. M. ROSE.

FRENCH CHALK.
Pure White and of excellent quality, Cotton, Paper and Jute Mills, Paint Manufacturers and other consumers should write for samples and prices to
THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co., Ld.,
COX BUILDING, BOMBAY.

JUST ONE TRIAL
will convince you of the superiority of our
COSSI SILK SUIT PIECES.
Suitable for the season. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranteed for
ONE SUIT COMPLETE.
Price Rs. 7 per piece.
Order from—
GOOD LUCK COMPANY
Benares City.

A LETTER
TO THE
PEOPLE OF INDIA
BY L. CURTIS.
PRICE 12 ANNAS.
Post Free for 13 annas in stamps.
TO BE HAD AT THE
BOMBAY CHRONICLE OFFICE.

VAJIKARAN
THE LEADING NERVINE TONIC.
Gives splendid vigour and vitality and cures nervous and functional debility. Rs: 1-8-0.
SAPAT & CO. KALBADEVI BOMBAY.

"O. T."
A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL
SOLD BY ALL STORES

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.
GEMS JEWELLERY
of of
All Sorts. Indian & Parisian Make.
Record Low Prices
M. NAGERSHETH SONS,
East India Merchants,
25, Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.

Indian War Loan.
POST OFFICE CASH CERTIFICATES
DON'T HESITATE TO PUT IN A SMALL SUM.
THOUSANDS OF SMALL BRICKS PUT TOGETHER BUILD A HOUSE.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
LEADING ARTICLES.	
The Honours	6
Aid for Agriculture	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN CABLES.	
The War	7
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
Trade with the Enemy	8
The Capture of Arleux	9
Equality in Empire	10
The Mission to America	10
Science and Education	7
Casualty Lists	3
THE WEATHER	3
COMMERCIAL	3
ILLUSTRATIONS	5, 8 & 9

BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, June 5, 1917.

THE HONOURS.

An Honours List in India is not often an inspiring document. Its interest is usually chiefly confined to official circles, since the bulk of the titles, medals and orders go either to officials in a sort of automatic progress, or to those who have aspired and perspired to please the official world in the spheres, large or small, in which they move. The proportion of British titles given to non-officials in this country to those which are appropriated by the official class is in strong contrast, for instance, with the practice in the United Kingdom, where the civil servant has to stand out for real merit to earn a place in the Honours Gazette. We do not mean to say that some of the officials who are thus honoured in this country have not deserved well of the State, but the tendency is to proceed in grooves and from the Lieutenant-Governor or Executive Member of Council, who gets his G. C. I. E., K. C. S. I. or K. C. I. E., as a matter of course, downwards, honours follow a formal progression which robs their conferment of any particular interest or appreciation in the public eye. Outside the official class, the few honours that are bestowed earn but little more public appreciation. Chairmen of Chambers of Commerce, donors of large gifts to public institutions (at the instance of Government), and gentlemen on public bodies, who have obeyed with unfailing regularity the official *hookum*, are those we generally expect to find in the Honours List. It is no exaggeration to say that in Bombay alone we may look around us to-day and observe many who have been honoured with titles by Government, who, whatever their merits, have never earned in any overwhelming degree the appreciation of the general public, while in some instances their selection for such elevation above their fellow mortals has caused a shock.

It is only fair to say, however, that in spite of some exceptions, during the last two or three years we have had some relief in this Presidency, at any rate, from the glaring selections for honour at the hands of the State which specially distinguished the regime of Lord Sydenham, and there have been instances where the public could cordially subscribe to the choice of Government in this respect. The King's Birthday Honours List of 1917, however, will stand out from all its predecessors, since the year 1904, for the fact that it contains the name of a man who, since the death Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, who unexpectedly received the honour of knighthood in that year, enjoys in an altogether unparallelled degree the respect, esteem, admiration and affection, not only of the people of the City of Bombay but of the whole Presidency and, in a hardly lesser degree, of all India. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, as we must now call him, is not a man who has sought for honours from the State or even for the applause of his fellow-men. Indeed, he has on the contrary spurned the one and never cared for the other, if ever his conscience has directed him to pursue a course which might risk his favour with either. And we may be certain that the honour that has been conferred upon him has come to him as unexpectedly, and, in a sense, as distastefully, as it came to his distinguished *confrère* in public life for so many years. But while we have not the least doubt,—claiming, as we may, some intimate knowledge of Sir Dinshaw Wacha's views in regard to the baubles which are sometimes the reward of a public career,—that he would much rather have remained plain Mr. Wacha, the honorific title by which we have known and loved him all these years, the satisfaction of his fellow-citizens, we are equally certain, will be unalloyed that his splendid service to the City, to the State and to the whole country in so many widely varied fields has been crowned with this recognition at the hands of the King-Emperor. And what a splendid record it is! How nobly and fearlessly he has always stood for the public interest, for the exposure of all abuse and humbug, for the rights of the people and the ordered progress of State and City. There is no man in India who has more fearlessly pursued the course which honesty and independence directed, no man who has so unhesitatingly always freely spoken his mind, regardless of the favour of men or the fear of authority, maintaining withal a solid balance, based on a sound knowledge and study of affairs that has invariably given weight and respect to his views. His has been a career to inspire the young men of this generation who would serve their country, some of whom, we fear, have yet to learn that one needs not only courage and uncompromising independence to carry one along the path of true service to the State, but close and laborious study of many difficult and intricate branches of politico-economy. We congratulate the Government of India on their recommendation of Sir Dinshaw Wacha to the King, which honours them as much as it does him.

The other features of the Honours List which chiefly concern Bombay are the titles conferred upon Mr. Chaubal and Mr. Justice Beaman. The former is nearing the close of his term as member of the Executive Council. It is too early as yet for a public appreciation of his services in that office, but his K.C.I.E. will be regarded as a fitting reward for the tenure of the Indian membership. Mr. Justice Beaman's knighthood, many will think, is belated. There will be genuine satisfaction and pleasure among the public of Bombay, with whom he is as popular as he is respected, apart from his services as a judge which entitle him to recognition, that he has received the honour of knighthood. Two other judges have been honoured. Sir Charles Fox, Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Burmah, is made a K.C.S.I., and Mr. Justice Ashutosh Chaudhuri a knight batchelor. The latter is one of the most distinguished of the present generation of Bengalis and as a judge of the Calcutta High Court, has earned fresh distinction, as much for his patience, industry and fairness as for his legal ability. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig fittingly receives the K.C.I.E. on the termination of his five years' membership of the India Council. Mr. Crerar, the courteous Private Secretary to Lord Willingdon, is made a C.I.E., and the same honour has been deservedly conferred upon Mr. J. J. Modi, the Secretary of the Parsi Panchayet of Bombay and a well-known Oriental scholar. For the rest, there are a large number of additional honours for services in connection with the war which have no doubt been well-earned, and in the list of Indian titles the Bombay C. I. D. are again favoured. Inspector Raghunath Rao Tawde who becomes a Rao Saheb, is an able officer who has served the Bombay City Police for nearly 20 years, and Inspector Obaidullah Khan Abdulla Khan is made a Khan Saheb. There is now such an array of Khan Bahadurs, Khan Sahebs and Rao Sahebs, etc., in the Bombay C.ID., that perhaps the Divisional Police will get a look in next time.

AID FOR AGRICULTURE.

As a result of the exigencies of war, both agriculture and education have come into their own in most belligerent countries so far as the policy of the State in regard to them is concerned. That this should be so is a happy augury for the future of mankind; for the one provides food for the bodies of men and the other for their minds. America has been the latest of the great nations to enter this war. But with her characteristic energy and thoroughness, she has begun to apply the lesson of the war to the immediate needs of the time, so far, at least, as the production of food is concerned. In the course of his stirring call to all citizens of the United States the other day, President Wilson made a special appeal to farmers to produce abundant food:

The supreme need of our own nation and of the nations with whom we are co-operating is an abundance of supplies, especially foodstuffs. The importance of an adequate food supply, especially in the present year, is superlative. Without abundant food alike for the armies and peoples now at war, the whole great enterprise upon which we have embarked would break down and fail. The world's food reserves are low. Not only during the present emergency, but for some time after peace shall have come, both our own people and a large proportion of the people of Europe must rely on the harvests of America. Upon the farmers of this country, therefore, in a large measure rests the fate of the war, the fate of nations. . . . . I particularly appeal to farmers in the South to plant abundant foodstuffs as well as cotton. They can show their patriotism in no better and more convincing way than by resisting the great temptation of the present price of cotton and by helping upon a great scale to feed the nation and peoples everywhere who are fighting for their liberties and our own. The variety of their crops will be a visible measure of their comprehension of their national duty. The Government of the United States and the Governments of several States stand ready to co-operate. They will do everything possible to assist farmers in securing an adequate supply of seed, and adequate force of labourers when they are most needed at harvest time, and means for expediting the shipments of fertilisers and farm machinery as well as the crops themselves when they are harvested.

As regards the promise contained in the last paragraph, it may be mentioned that steps were already taken some months ago to provide farmers with financial aid. An Act, known as the American Federal Loan Act, was passed after exhaustive enquiries on the subject throughout Europe. An examination of this Act will provide abundant food for thought and suggestion to those who are interested in the rural regeneration of this country.

The purpose of the new law may be gathered from the preamble to the Act, which runs:

An Act to provide capital for agricultural development, to create standard forms of investment based upon farm mortgage, to equalise rates of interest based upon farm loans, to furnish a market for United States bonds, to create Government depositaries, and financial agents for the United States, and for other purposes.

The main provisions of the Act itself are summarised in a recent issue of the "Economist." It provides for the formation, in any agricultural district, of societies, to consist of ten or more members and to be called National Farm Loan Associations. Groups of these associations will be affiliated to a central bank in their district known as the Federal Land Bank, to which applications for loans must be made by an association. The administration of the Act will be dealt with by a Council of five, known as the Federal Farm Loan Board, attached to the Department of Treasury at Washington, the Secretary of the Treasury being the *ex-offico* chairman of the Board, the remaining four members being appointed by the President, not more than two being from one political party. The United States is for the purpose of the Act divided into 12 districts, each district to have a Federal Land Bank, the latter in turn establishing branch banks within its territory, if necessary. Each Federal Land Bank has a capital of 750,000 dollars in shares of five dollars each, shares owned by individuals and associations and not stock held by Government to rank for dividends. Individual shareholders, however, will have no voting powers, which are to be one vote per share for stock held by the Government or Farm Loan Associations. Capital was obtained thus. For thirty days after its establishment, each Land Federal Bank was to invite subscriptions from the public, and the remaining unsubscribed portion of the 750,000 dollars would be taken up by Government. It is intended that by a process of gradual stock subscription the Federal Land Banks will gradually be owned and partly controlled by the National Farm Land Associations. At present the management will be in the hands of five directors appointed by the Federal Loan Board, and selected from residents within the bank's district. The number of these directors will be increased to nine,—six being chosen by the Directors of National Farm Loan Associations and three appointed by the Federal Loan Board,—when the stock owned by the National Farm Loan Associations in a Federal Land Bank amounts 100,000 dollars. As the "Economist" points out, the National Farm Loan Associations play a very important part in this system of land finance and upon them the success or failure of the Act depends. These associations must consist of persons who are at present possessed of land or about to become the owners of land suitable as security for an advance. The actual working of these associations is thus described:

A member desiring a loan forwards an application to the association, which will then duly submit the application, together with the association's recommendation, to the district Federal Land Bank. Loans must be utilised by members for specific purposes, such as purchase of new land, of live stock, or fertilisers. An advance cannot be for more than $10,000 or less than $100, and the borrower must hold an amount of steck in the local association equal to 5 per cent. of the loan, but provision is made to enable the member of an association to obtain from the Federal Land Bank the necessary cash to purchase this stock. When the loan is granted the National Farm Loan Association subscribes a sum equal to 5 per cent. of the amount of the loan to the stock of the Federal Land Bank, and it is hoped by this plan that the Land Banks will be eventually owned by the Farm Loan Associations. No loan can be for less than five or more than forty years, and it must be repaid by yearly or half-yearly instalments, principal and interest together, the maximum rate of interest being 6 per cent. An advance may not exceed 50 per cent. of the value of the land, plus 20 per cent. of the value of the permanent improvements.

It is noteworthy that the American Act has decided in favour of a limited liability. The associations collect, mortgage payments and generally act as agents on commission on behalf of the Federal Land Banks. They may accept deposits on certain conditions and declare a dividend after a certain specified proportion of the half profit has been carried to reserve. The Act has been in force for too short a period to justify any opinion as to the result of its working, but, as the "Economist" emphasises, "it is undoubtedly a bold experiment and a genuine attempt to grapple with a problem which has baffled adgriculturists in the past both here and in America," and we may add, in India.

Notes of the Day.

A Surprising Rumour.

It is to be hoped that the report which an up-country paper circulates that Raja Daljit Singh has been appointed as Chief Minister of Kashmir will prove to be unfounded. The fact that the good Raja does not possess to the knowledge of his fellow-countrymen any particular qualification for that exalted office would not, of course, save the Kashmir State from his Chief Ministership, for he has before now been pitch-forked into a distinguished and responsible position,—that of membership of the Secretary of State's Council,—for which he was no less conspicuously unfitted. When, as Sirdar Daljit Singh, he was sent out to England as one of the two Indian members of the India Council, hardly anybody except in his immediate neighbourhood had ever heard of him, and we happen to know that the selection had not even the merit of being popular with his own community. Many representative Sikhs profoundly disapproved of it. The Raja's record at the India Office may be described as *nil*, for all the impression he created or respect he won from either Indians in England or non-official Englishmen. It is true he has published some sad trash in the way of attempted versification in Hindustani, but that hardly seems adequate qualification for the Chief Ministership of Kashmir.

Magnanimity!

The name of Fazlul Hasan Hasrat is one of the best known in the United Provinces, and among educated Mahomedans throughout India, as the former editor of "Urdu-i-Mo'alla" and one of the most talented of the younger Urdu poets. Hasrat's past record is, or should be, sufficiently known not to need recapitulation. His present position is that he is a political prisoner,—undergoing two years' imprisonment—in the Fyzabad gaol. According to the "Advocate" of Lucknow, Mrs. Hasrat petitioned the Local Government for the removal of her husband from Fyzabad gaol to the Aligarh gaol, as the climate of Fyzabad is deleterious to his health. The climate of Aligarh, on the other hand, has always suited him. This humble, reasonable and pathetic request, however, has been contemptuously dismissed by the Government of the United Provinces. Mrs. Hasrat has been informed that "the Lieutenant-Governor is unable to accede to the request."

Short-sighted Severity.

"Mrs Hasrat does not quarrel with the Government for having imprisoned her husband," says the "Advocate," "she does not ask them to release him from gaol or even to curtail his term of imprisonment; she has no grievance against anyone in charge of the Fyzabad Gaol." All she asked for was that her husband might be removed from a place whose climate is doing him grave injury to another where it was known and expected the air agreed with him: from one gaol, in any case, to another. But the prayer might not be granted." To our mind the petition referred to was just the kind of petition that might have been granted, not only without detriment to the public interest,—even from the Government's point of view,—but with substantial enhancement of the prestige of the Government as affording an example of magnanimity in a case where it was merited. But the bureaucratic soul, alas, would seem to be bereft of all vision and statesmanship!

Telling the Truth.

The representation on the report of the Public Services Commission, which the Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru has submitted to the local Government on behalf of the United Provinces Committee, tells the whole truth about the report and from the only relevant point, of view,—namely, that it is an "obsolete" report. During the four years and six months that intervened between the appointment of the Commission and the publication of the report, as Dr. Sapru points out, the Indian outlook has undergone change with startling rapidity,—change brought about by the war and overlooked by the Commission. "The Titanic struggle for national freedom and independence has quickened the pace of her political aspirations, when nations are marching forward with resounding tread not from precedent to precedent but by casting all precedents to the winds and creating fresh ones for refashioning the world."

Afraid of the Light.

The Associated Press has taken the trouble to telegraph all over the country the contents of a letter published in the "Pioneer", in which a certain Mr. Irwin, manager of a factory in Motihari, pretends to give "the history of Mr. Gandhi's recent proceedings in Behar." We are not surprised that the history is a highly-coloured one. What Mr. Irwin choses to think about this matter is, of course, not important at all. But in view of the preposterous suggestion he makes that "for the protection of the property of the Champaran planters one, and probably the only one, step is essentially necessary and that is the removal of Mr. Gandhi from the district," it is important to emphasise an aspect of the whole question of the differences between the planters and the labourers. And it is this—and, we trust, the planters are alive to this fact—that if there is anything the Englishman is known for it is his passionate love for a fair and clean fight with those who are opposed to him. The planters are a powerful and organised body and are quite capable of safeguarding their interests and, to judge from recent activities of some Government officials, they have influential friends among the latter. The labourers, on the other hand, until Mr. Gandhi resolved to investigate their grievances—and it is notorious that these grievances are numerous—have been a helpless and unorganised mass, notwithstanding the existence of the not inconsiderable number of "sympathetic" district officers who are supposed to take a paternal interest in their welfare. Mr. Gandhi has made no secret about his mission. He is out to find out the truth and has publicly announced his readiness to welcome assistance from any quarters. Is it fair, then, to give countenance to any proposal that is calculated to prevent the light of truth falling on the whole question and to deprive the ryots of a man who will look at things from their point of view as well as the planters?

Official and Personal.

H. E. the Governor's plans have now been altered. His Excellency will leave Mahableshwar for Simla on Tuesday, June 5th, accompanied by Mr. Crerar, Private Secretary, and Capt. the Earl of Lathom, A.-D.-C. His Excellency will stay at Viceregal Lodge till the 11th, returning to Bombay on 13th June.

H. E. Lady Willingdon accompanied by the rest of the Government House Staff, will motor from Mahableshwar to Poona on 7th June as already arranged, and will meet his Excellency in Bombay on 13th June. Their Excellencies will remain in Bombay for a few days.

Captain C. K. Greenway, 26th Light Cavalry, Commandant, the Bombay Bodyguard, has been appointed Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor, in place of Major J. G. Greig, C.I.E., proceeded on service.

H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., A.-D.-C., the Hon. Sir James Meston, K.C.S.I., and the Hon. Sir S. P. Sinha, the three Indian Representatives of the late Imperial War Conference, arrived at Bombay on Thursday, 31st May, on their return to India and were met by Captain the Earl of Lathom, A.D.C., and Captain Huddleston, C.I.E., Hon. A.D.C., on behalf of H. E. the Governor.

FIERCE FIGHTING ON SOUCHEZ IN PROGRESS.

FRENCH MAINTAINING POSITIONS IN ENTIRETY.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES IN SAKKIZ REGION.

ADVANCE ON THE SOUCHEZ.

GREAT AERIAL ACTIVITY.

HOW CANADIANS OCCUPIED A STRATEGIC POST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 12 noon, June 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters sends the details of the brilliant little advance on Souchez river referred to by Field-Marshal Haig in this afternoon's communiqué. He says that the Canadians stormed and occupied the central electric power-generating station and brick-stacks between the Avion and Eleu-dit-Leauwette, crossed the river and established a post on the north bank taking eighty prisoners. The correspondent says that our gains rob the enemy of several strong machine-gun positions. The fight still continues, there is great reciprocal artillery activity and the airmen are very busy.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN THE SOUCHEZ.

TEN ENEMY AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 4.

Field-Marshal Haig to-night says:—Fierce fighting took place throughout the day with varying fortunes southward of the Souchez river. The enemy lost heavily in our first attack. He subsequently delivered a number of violent counter-attacks with considerable forces owing to which we were unable to maintain the progress made this morning. We took ninety-two prisoners in these operations. Our patrols and raiders took prisoners eastward of Laveyie and southward of Wytschaete.

We brought down ten enemy aeroplanes. Four of ours are missing.

BRITISH CAPTURE OF LOST POST.

ENEMY TRENCHES ENTERED NEAR VERMELLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 11-40 p.m. June 4.

A British communiqué says we recaptured the post lost during night on Saturday south-westward of Cherisy. We repulsed raids at night south-westward of La Bassee and in the neighbourhood of Neuve Chapelle. We entered the enemy"s trenches eastward of Vermelles.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN FIRING LINE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR WITHDRAWAL CONCLUDED WITH GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 7 a.m., June 4.

The Press Bureau announces that arrangements have been concluded with the German Government for the withdrawal of all British prisoners of war thirty kilometres from the firing line on the eastern and the western fronts. Two thousand British prisoners have already been withdrawn and Germany is being asked to announce when the withdrawal is complete.

COMMODORE OF DUNKIRK.

CARRIES OUT A NIGHT ATTACK ON BRUGES DOCK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 11-40 p.m. June 4.

The Admiralty announces that the Commodore of Dunkirk carried out a bomb attack last night on the Bruges dock and canal with good results.

"NAVY WEEK" IN UNITED KINGDOM.

PROCEEDS OF ENTERTAINMENT TO SAILORS' FUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., June 4.

It has been arranged to hold a "Navy Week" from 23rd to 28th July. There will be entertainments throughout the United Kingdom, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the sailors' fund.

BRILLIANT FRENCH STAND.

BOMBARDMENT IN CRAONNE.

ENEMY SCATTERED IN CALIFORNIA PLATEAU.

FAILURE OF COUPS DE MAIN IN CHAMPAGNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 7 a.m., June 4.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—The enemy carried out violent bombardment in the Craonne region throughout the night and afterwards delivered three attacks on the California Plateau and two on the Vauclerc Plateau. He was everywhere repulsed with important losses especially on the eastern portion of the California Plateau where his storming troops were scattered by our fire and left numbers of bodies in front of our trenches. A number of prisoners were taken.

Various enemy-attempted *coups de main* in the Champagne and Vosges failed.

ATTACKS ON VAUCLERC AND CALIFORNIA PLATEAUX.

FRENCH POSITIONS MAINTAINED IN ENTIRETY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 4.

Last night's French communiqué said:—Units belonging to two German divisions participated in the attacks on the Vauclerc and California plateaux. The Germans at Vauclerc assaulted in dense waves on some occasions shoulder to shoulder. The first attack retired in disorder and the second which was accompanied by liquid fire momentarily entered our advanced trenches, but was immediately ejected and we maintained our positions in their entirety.

ENEMY SUBMARINE TOPEDOED AND SUNK.

FEAT OF FRENCH SUBMARINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, June 3.
Recd. 8 a.m., June 4.

A large enemy submarine was torpedoed and sunk off Cattaro on May 26th by a French submarine.

ANNIVERSARY OF JUTLAND FIGHT.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIMS' GLOWING TRIBUTE TO BRITISH SEAMEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 8 a.m., June 4.

The London Opera House was overcrowded to-day when a thanksgiving service was held to celebrate the first anniversary of the Battle of Jutland. Vice-Admiral Sims, United States Navy, was the principal speaker and he paid a glowing tribute to the British seamen who had consecrated the waters of the North Sea with their blood. Rounds of cheering evoked the statement that the American forces were already on active service in the British waters fighting alongside the British in a most cordial and complete co-operation.

SINKING OF THE PATRICIO.

GERMANY PROPITIATING SPAIN BY EVERY MEANS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

MADRID, June 3.
Recd. 12 noon, June 4.

It is understood that the German reply regarding the sinking of the Spanish steamer Patricio is extremely cordial. It offers to compensate the family of the engineer who was killed, disavows the intention of damaging Spain or of insulting her flag and adds:—If these explanations are insufficient, on the first possible occasion the German warships will pass a Spanish ship flying the Spanish flag each firing a salute of twenty-one guns.

CONTRAVENING ENTENTE'S DEMANDS.

SUPERIOR GREEK OFFICERS SENTENCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, June 3.
Recd. 8 a.m., June 4.

The Minister of War has sentenced to two months' detention, three superior officers responsible for the concealment of arms which should have been removed to the Peloponnesus in accordance with the Entente's demands. Other superior officers have been placed on the retired list.

OPEN-AIR INVESTITURE IN HYDE PARK.

KING'S AWARDS FOR WAR SERVICES.

AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 12 noon, June 4.

London yesterday witnessed the first open-air investiture since the Crimean War when the King in Hyde Park decorated 351 officers and men for war services, including eleven on whom the Victoria Cross had been bestowed, and the commanders and men of the Broke and the Swift. The Royal Pavilion was flanked by rows of chairs for the recipients of honours together with the representatives of the Dominions and the Allies and other distinguished persons. An impressive ceremony was witnessed by thousands of people.

MILITARY HONOURS.

SIR C. C. MONRO GAZETTED GENERAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 4.

The "London Gazette" contains thirty-six pages of military honours including the following:—

TO BE K. C. B.

Lieut.-General Sir William Birdwood.
Lieut.-General Sir John Hanbury-Williams.
Major-General John Capper.
Major-General Frederick McCracken.
Major-General William Peyton.
Major-General Robert Fanshawe.
Major-General the Hon. Frederick Gordon.
Major-General Sir Eric Geddes.
Major-General William Furse.
Major-General Charles Callwell.
Colonel James Magill.
Lieut.-Colonel Peter Freyer.

TO BE K. C, M. G.

Surgeon-General Sir Arthur Sloggett.
Surgeon-General Francis Treherne.
Surgeon-General Tom Woodhouse.
Major-General Percival Wilkinson.
Major-General Arthur Lynden-Bell.
Major-General Walter Cayley.
Major-General Spring Rice.
Major-General Walter Campbell.
Lieut.-General Sir Philip Chetwode.
Brigadier-General Charles Mathew.

The "Gazette" gives very long lists of C.B.'s and C.M.G.'s.

The former include Colonel Thomas Edwin Scott and Colonel Charles Arthur Johnston, both Indian Army; and Surgeon-Colonel Sir W. R. Crooke Lawless.

The "Gazette" announces the following promotions:—

PROMOTED GENERALS.

Lieut.-General Sir C. C. Monro.
Lieut.-General Sir E. H. Allenby.

PROMOTED LIEUT.-GENERAL.

Major-General Sir C. W. Jacob.
Colonel G. M. Heath.
Colonel W. C. Heneker.
Colonel S. G. Rugglesbrise.
Colonel H. B. Williams.
Colonel R. St. C. Lecky.
Colonel W. G. Boyce.
Colonel A. A. Chichester.
Colonel C. D. Shute.

PROMOTED MAJOR-GENERAL ON ACTIVE LIST.

Colonel J. M. Babington.

PROMOTED HONORARY MAJOR-GENERALS.

Colonel F. C. Beatson.
Colonel F. F. Johnson.

PROMOTED SURGEON-GENERAL.

Colonel W. W. Pike.

There is an immense list of minor promotions and of awards of D.S.O.'s and other decorations.

SOCIALIST CONFERENCE OF ALL COUNTRIES.

STEPS TAKEN TOWARDS ASSEMBLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, June 3.
Recd. 7 a.m., June 4.

M. Branting and M. Huysmans, the generally respected leaders of the Swedish and the Dutch Socialists, have now taken a fresh step towards the assembling of a general Socialist Conference of all countries. They have telegraphed to Petrograd to the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates asking it to send delegates as quickly as possible so as to be able to confer with them and the French and the British Socialists as the latter pass through between June 10th and 15th and then fix the date of the Conference.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

ENEMY REPELLED NEAR ERZINGAN.

TURKISH HEIGHTS IN SAKKIZ REGION OCCUPPIED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., June 4.

A Russian wireless communiqué says we heavily repelled 500 Kurds attacking south-eastward of Erzingan.

We occupied after the battle three Turkish heights in the region of Sakkiz.

Turkish attacks in the rear of our army continue.

COSSACKS' ASSURANCE OF LOYALTY TO GOVERNMENT.

WILL ASSIST IN ANY OFFENSIVE TO THE UTMOST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, June 3.
Recd. 7 a.m., June 4.

The General Council of the Cossack forces is sending an address to the Government assuring it that the Cossacks will assist in any offensive to the utmost in the conviction that peace can only be procured by the force of arms. The address adds:—The Cossacks do not know what desertion is and never fraternise with the enemy. They regret that they are distributed over the whole front instead of being grouped together so as to be able to strike a powerful blow at a given point.

NEW DISCIPLINE OF RUSSIAN ARMY.

FRATERNISATION WITH ENEMY CEASED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

KIEF, June 4.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., June 4.

The Russian War Minister M. Kerensky, replying to the speeches of the military delegates said that after touring the whole of Russia and fronts he could affirm that what was regarded as the dying agony of the Army was the laborious travail of New Russia. Notwithstanding the distruction of old discipline the power of the Army was increasing daily, based on new and intelligent discipline. Fraternisation with the enemy had completely ceased.

M. Kerensky reviewed the troops who gave him an ovation.

PROPOSALS FOR SEPERATE PEACE.

SAXON LIEUT. COMING INTO RUSSIAN LINES DETAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, June 4.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., June 4.

The Russians at Riga detained a Saxon lieutenant who came into Russian lines with provocatory proposals for a separate peace.

German aeroplanes dropped demands for his return by the 5th instant otherwise, he would be terribly avenged.

The Russians replied that the lieutenant was regarded as a deserter and had been sent to the interior of Russia.

AMERICAN MISSION ARRIVES IN RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, June 4.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., June 4.

It is learned that the American mission headed by Mr. Root has arrived in Russia.

CHANGES IN AUSTRIAN MINISTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, June 3.
Recd. 11-40 p.m. June 4.

A telegram from Vienna says Bobrzyuski, Minister for Galicia, has resigned.

Von Seidler has been appointed Minister for Agriculture.

Emperor Karl announces the creation of a new Ministry of Public Health and Social Service.

FOMENTING REBELLION IN INDIA.

14 PERSONS INDICTED BEFORE FEDERAL COURT.

INCLUDING GERMAN EX-CONSUL IN CHICAGO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CHICAGO, June 3.
Recd. 11-40 p.m. June 4.

Fourteen persons, including Baron Reiswitz, German ex-Consul in Chicago, have been indicted before the Federal Court charged with conspiring to foment a rebellion in India.

GERMANY WANTS SANTA MARGARITA.

AS A SUBMARINE BASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, June 3.
Recd. 8 a.m., June 4.

The State Department has learned that Germany is attempting to get the control of the island of Santa Margarita off Venezuela as a submarine base and has communicated the intelligence to the President of Venezuela.

CONTROL OF SANTA MARGARITA.

NOT TAKEN OVER BY GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, June 4.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., June 4.

The Venezuelan Minister denies that Germany has taken over from Venezuela the control of the Island of Santa Margarita. He says that Venezuela is benevolently neutral to the United States and would never grant a submarine base to Germany.

GERMAN SHIPS IN BRAZILIAN PORTS.

DECREE UTILISING THEM SIGNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 3.
Recd. 11-40 p.m. June 4.

A decree utilising the German ships in Brazilian ports has been signed.

ARMY WORK VOLUNTEERS.

Answering, in the Parliamentary papers, a question by General Ivor Philipps, Mr. Macpherson says that no serious difficulty has been experienced in finding the necessary number of women for Army purposes in military hospitals and motor-ambulance corps. Women desiring to do work connected with military hospitals, other than the Army Nursing Service, should apply through the National Service Department for selection as members of the Voluntary Aid Detachments. Those desiring to drive ambulance should also apply to the National Service Department.

Mr. Wilson inquired as to the conditions of service of women temporary sorters in the Army postal service in this country, who are being asked to volunteer for service in France. Mr. Macpherson says that the rate of pay is 26s. per week of forty-eight hours, with overtime and was settled in agreement with the General Post Office. Care will be taken to ensure the comfort and protection of the women. Welfare superintendents will also be appointed to supervise their welfare at th hostels where they will be accommodated. The woman has to sign an agreement which binds her for twelve months or the period of the war, whichever is greater.—"Manchester Guardian."

A LUCKY MISS AT LADYSMITH.

Sir Hedworth Meux at Liverpool in mail week, said: The other day I met General Smuts, one of the best generals, one of the most agreeable of men. I was introduced at dinner. The general said, "Hullo, you are my old enemy." I said, "Yes." He said: "Do you know that one of the first shots you fired into Ladysmith very nearly killed me?" I answered, "Well, thank God it didn't!" (Cheers.)—"Daily Mail."

SCIENCE AND EDUCATION.

EDUCATION MINISTER'S SCHEME.

INDUSTRIAL RE-ORGANIZATION.

Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, Minister of Education, speaking at the annual meeting of the British Science Guild at the Mansion House on April 30, said that it was to the co-operation of science, industry, and education that we as a nation and an Empire had to look for the economic and industrial reconstruction after the war, says "The Times." He believed that the practical teaching of science in our schools was quite as efficiently conducted—some experts told us more efficiently—than in the schools of Germany and France. We had, however, failed so far to find a form of scientific instruction which might appeal to the imagination and interest of the general mass of the population in the schools who were not destined for what he might call a specifically scientific career. He hoped that one of the results of the Government Committee which was sitting to investigate scientific teaching in this country would be a series of fruitful suggestions as to the best method of improving our scientific education.

Dealing with the reorganization of industry, Mr. Fisher said:—"We want to think in larger multiples. Our business ought to be organized on a larger scale and with more science." Until we could get into the habit of thinking on a larger scale, both with regard to the organization of businesses and the scientific equipment which should serve those businesses, we were not in a fair way to achieve any very great results in applied science. Alluding with satisfaction to the formation of the Imperial Trust for Scientific and Industrial Research, Mr. Fisher said that already a large number of important problems had been submitted for its consideration. One of these was the action of salt water on harbour works—a matter of the most vital importance for a world-wide Empire.

It was sometimes thought that there was an irreconcilable opposition, not only between scientific teaching and training in the humanities, but also between general teaching in citizenship and technical training. He did not believe there was any antagonism between those different aspects of national education. He believed that it was possible to give young people an industrial and commercial training which at the same time might be training for the whole man. He believed that a form of scientific training conceived on broad and imaginative lines might imprint on the mind and character very much the same influence as we were accustomed to ascribe to the older discipline in the orators and the poets.

He noticed that a thoughtful section of the working population was inclined to condemn any form of technical training as a device of the employer intended to perpetuate the enslavement of the employed. A great employer of labour recently told him that in the first week of the war the volunteers who enlisted from his works to the number of 2,000 were all his best workmen. The technical training which they had received, the conscience and zest which they had thrown into their work, had given them a true sense of civic values.

LORD SYDENHAM ON PRODUCTIVE POWER.

Lord Sydenham, in his presidential address, said that an annual saving of 50 million tons of coal was known to be possible. It was estimated that in Scotland more than 1,000,000 electrical horse-power could be obtained from water, and in Switzerland one electrical horse-power obtained from water cost £1 19s. per annum, as compared with £4 11s. 8d. in England from coal. When peace came we should possess a great increase of productive power, represented by more trained workers and by improved and enlarged plants, developed by the necessities of war.

Mr. H. G. Wells referred to the "Greek shibboleth" in relation to university and public shool education. In this age, said Mr. Wells, it was a ridiculous thing that our ruling classes neglected mathematics. Classical teaching stuck like a cancer in the school time-table, blocking it up and distorting all other teaching. It had to be cut out.

THE EDUCATION GRANTS TO LONDON.

The Education Committee of the London County Council met specially on April 30 to consider Mr. Fisher's education proposals.

A report on the new scheme of grants showed that while on the present basis London grants are equivalent to 31½ per cent. of its ordinary expenditure, as compared with 51 per cent. in the country, the supplementary grant will give only an additional 10 per cent. to London as compared with 15 per cent. to the country.

After discussion the Committee decided to convene a conference of London members of Parliament on the subject and to ask the Government to receive a deputation on the question of the inequitable treatment of London in the matter of education grants.

Mr. J. W. Gilbert said that all members of the Education Committee were grateful to Mr. Fisher for proposals which, if carried out, would mean, so far as he could make out from figures, increased grants to London education of between £450,000 and £500,000, but he was sorry that they did not meet either of the main proposals for which the Council had asked for years past—that London should receive at least 50 per cent. of the cost of education from the Treasury, and that in any grant London should receive not less favourable treatment than other parts of the country.

TRADE WITH THE ENEMY.

GERMAN GOODS THROUGH SWITZERLAND.

ILLUMINATING STATISTICS.

That distinguished French writer M. Jean Herbette has contributed to the "Echo de Paris" an article on German trade designs that is well worth reproduction. The gist of it is that German firms are not waiting until the end of the war to flood the markets of Entente countries with goods made in Germany which masquerade as the products of neutrals. He says:

French men who live in Switzerland, and who know what is going on, note that the German propaganda is being carried on there more actively than ever. Perhaps the approaching Swiss elections partly explain this exort, for Germans have their own preferences, but that is not the principal reason. Since Germany became convinced that she could not win the war there are neutral countries where her propaganda has become a more luxury, or at least a very doubtful speculation. On the other hand, there are neutral countries where the Germans are all the more interested in increasing their influence since the war has turned out badly for them. Switzerland is precisely one of these lands of consolation to the Boche.

This was already clear at the end of 1915, when there appeared a work that had just been written at Zurich on "The Future of German Exports." The author, an engineer named Herzog set forth that after the war the Germans would perhaps be obliged to give a neutral appearance to their goods, and to dispose of them in Allied countries through neutral representatives. M. Herzog must have been struck by the fact that Switzerland was the very country to play this part of a go-between. By degrees, as the Germans have seen their hopes of victory dissipated and the advantageous treaties of commerce of which they dreamed relegated to the limbo of so many other vain imaginings, they came to agree more and more with the Zurich author. More and more they felt the desire to make Switzerland their workshop and warehouse.

SOME INSTRUCTIVE FACTS.

That extremely instructive collection "Documents sur la Guerre" has more than once called attention to German firms which are establishing themselves in Switzerland. It reproduced, for instance, from the "Chemiker Zeitung" of October 11, 1916, an announcement to the effect that a German company, which a capital of three million marks, affiliated to the Disconto Gesellschaft of Berlin, had bought the Swiss business of Hofmann, La Roche et Cie., of Bale, including its patents and trade marks for pharmaceutical preparations. In the review "Angewandte Chemie" of December 29 it is stated that a society called the Metallum had been established in Switzerland for the manufacture and sale of metallurgical articles, and that this "Swiss" undertaking has as its president a certain Herr Deutsch (of Berlin) and as its directors M. Elfes (of Berne) and Herr Schoffer and Herr Euler (of Frankfort). We may note also that there is a company called "Jonets et Meubles" at Zurich, the directors of which appear to be M. Brunner (of Zurich), Herr Schwarzenberg (of Andelfingen), and Herr Aug. Peters, of Saint Quentin (*sic.*) The Societe Suisse de Valeurs Metallurgiques carries on business at Bale, but, as the "Frankfurter Zeitung" of March 23 is good enough to inform us, "the Metallbank and Metallurgische Gesellschaft, of Frankfort, possesses a large number of the shares." One might multiply such instances indefinitely by perusing the newspapers from beyond the Rhine.

But it may be said that these German firms in Switzerland will only do business after the war, and it is too soon, therefore, to be on one's guard against their goods or their influence. Such reasoning is unsafe, for the Germans appear to be inclined to begin their operations before peace is concluded. In fact, they were advised to do so by Herr Rathenau, who wrote: "A special politico-commercial section must make agreements with neutrals and establish in conjunction with them an organisation capable of compensating for the impossibility of exporting goods to enemy countries during the war.—"Morning Post."

GERMAN SILK MANUFACTURES.

This idea appears to have been realised with special success in the case of the German manufacturers of silk ribbons, who compete with an important French industry. As everyone is aware, the German silk factories have throughout the war continued to enjoy a prosperity all the more remarkable as Germany does not furnish any natural silk, while the English markets have been closed to them by the hostilities. A passage in the "Frankfurter Zeitung (October 5, 1916, page 3) throws some light on the first part of this problem. It is as follow:

The prices of raw silk have remained firm, it is true, but for a week past they have not risen. The supposition that the importations of raw silk from Italy would not cease has been confirmed, and for the near future there is no change to be feared. It is evident that Italy would not alloow so abundant a source of revenue to be stopped, in view of the fact that she would be unable to find any other market. On the other hand hardly any silks reach Germany from the Far East; those of Canton and of China not at all. The position of the German silk factories and silk spinning establishments may be considered good at the present time. Already they have orders that will last until the early months of 1917.

Many of these orders, there is not the slightest doubt, came from German customers. But others, it is certain, came from further afield. The impression is forced upon one by the excellent monograph by M. Lucien Romier on the ribbon manufacture published under the auspices of the Association Nationale d'Expansion Economique. M. Romier, whose book was written last year, made the following curious observation:

The exportation of ribbons from Bale has benefited in singular fashion by the war. It represented in 1913 a sum of 42 million francs; in 1914 this sum rose to nearly 48 millions, and in 1915 to more than 60 millions. It will perhaps be 80 or 100 millions in 1916. Now, it is England alone which absorbs the surplus and which orders in Switzerland the articles she formerly obtained from Germany. The ribbons despatched from Bale to England in 1914 represented 27 million francs; in 1915 the sum rose to 43 millions. For one market and a single article such an increase is unparalleled. But what is much more curious is that the increase corresponds, within a few thousand francs, with the value of German ribbons imported into England before the war.

INIQUITOUS FREIGHT CHARGES.

M. Romier adduces other facts which made the sudden increase in the exports of Swiss ribbons even more suspicious. Here is a piquantlittle detail:

The carriage of a case of ribbons from Bale across France to London or to one of the German ports is less expensive than the carriage of a case despatched from Saint Etienne to the same destination.

Lucky Balois! Lucky Boche ribbon-makers of Crefeld, Elberfeld, and Barmen! But, after all, much as one may try to look at the thing calmly, there is a question one cannot refrain from asking oneself: Is it to enrich these people that our fighting men are sacrificing their lives?

HOW GERMANY RUSHED U. S. A. INTO WAR.

MR. GERARD'S REVELATION AT NEW YORK BANQUET.

Mr. Frank Dilnot, "The Daily Chronicle" special correspondent, at New York, wired on April 27:—

General Bridges, Army representative in the British Commission, spoke here last night at a dinner of newspaper publishers and received an enthusiastic reception from the crowded representative gathering.

SIR ABBAS ALI BAIG.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Sheppard.
WHO HAS BEEN MADE A K.C.I.E.

Outspoken speeches were made by well-known Americans, among them Mr. Gerard late Ambassador in Germany. In describing his final experience in Berlin he said:

At six p.m. the Foreign Minister sent to me to come over, and read me the Note in German, that took half an hour, in which he declared that they would commence submarine war at twelve that night. No previous discussion whatever, and nothing out assurances all along that they did not intend to do anything of the kind. The time they gave us to answer the ultimatum of their U-boat warfare was not decent time for a clerk to ask you to pay for your soda water.

PRO-GERMAN AMERICANS.

Another striking passage from Mr. Gerard follows:—

I had a great deal of trouble in Germany from American correspondents when they went there. Most of them became super-Ambassadors, and proceeded to inform the German Government that they must not believe the President; that they must not believe the American people.

And to a great extent this war is due to the fact that these pro-German Americans, a certain number of them, misinformed the German Government as to the sentiment of this country. Of course, there were some among them that remained true-blue Americans, and I want to pay a public tribute to M. Conger, who represented the Associated Press, and Mr. Ackerman, of the United Press, because both, in spite of all the plandishments and temptations of Berlin, remained true Americans during all the time they were in Germany.

Interesting views of members of the French Commission are becoming known. Marshal Joffre is here with some practical ideas to give to America, and intends to avoid the spectacular role of a much feted hero. He is here on hard business. France is willing to give America whatever experience she has gained, especially in the three main departments of aviation, artillery and trench warfare. She will send if necessary her best flying experts to this country, plans of her famous guns, and also trained officers to give war lessons.

An opinion is said to have been expressed by the French Mission that the war is expected to be ended "within a year." They hope that "with the powerful assistance of the United States it may be ended in even less time."

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Sheppard.
H. H. THE MAHARAO SAHEB OF CUTCH, G.C.S.I.

TIPPERARY OR BERLIN?

EX-EDINBURGH SCHOOLMASTER AMONG HUN PRISONERS.

A story that indicates how eager our men are to keep on the move was told by a tall Australian who had come home wounded from the western front, says the "Daily Mail." He said: "There was a village in front of us, and though the artillery hadn't come up, our chaps were so eager to get on with the move forward that we made up our minds to rush the place. We got the Fritzes by surprise and took the village without any trouble. In one of the dug-outs we found stacks of bottles of wine and rum and whisky. In another one we found a couple of Boches making coffee. The wine and stuff was sealed up in case it might be poisoned, but we boys were thirsty and we drank the coffee after making the two Fritzes drink some to be sure it was all right. One dug out had written up on the wall, 'It's a long way to Tipperary, but longer to Berlin.' I guess we've taken a step or two in that direction that Fritz didn't expect."

A weather-beaten soldier of a Lowland regiment who had been with the first battalion since Mons told an interesting story. "Not long after I was wounded a funny thing happened. A Fritz comes up to me and says, 'Hullo, Jock, how's your father?' I asked him who he was, anyway, and he said he'd been a schoolmaster in Edinburgh before the war. The shells were pretty frequent. All the time this Boche kept trying to hurry me up. 'Get a move on, Jock,' says he, 'or we'll never see Blighty.' I thought that was pretty good for a Fritz—'We'll never see Blighty,' you know. He seemed to be very pleased at being captured."

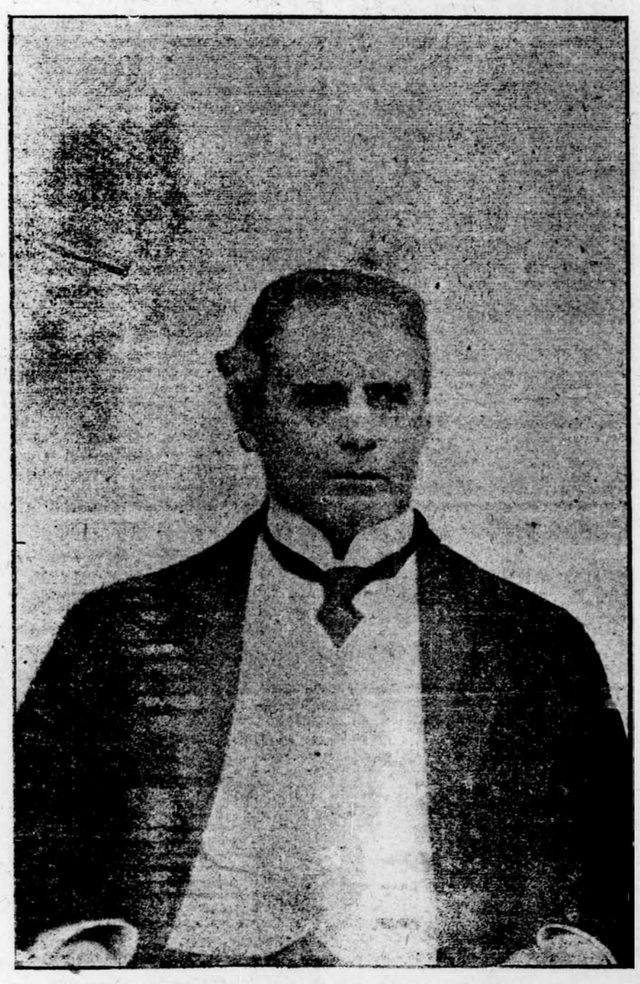


Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Sheppard.
JUSTICE BEAMAN, A NEW KNIGHT.

IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE.

VOICE OF DOMINIONS IN FOREIGN POLICY.

A list of the resolutions of the Imperial War Conference, such as are not of a confidential character, was published in a statement issued by the Secretary of State on April 4, for the Colonies, says the "Daily Mail." They are numerous and varied in subject, ranging from the constitution of the Empire to the street temptations of soldiers. They mark a very striking advance in the development of our Imperial system, and declare for a new and far-reaching Imperial economic policy. The ideal aimed at by the Conference is a self-supporting Empire.

The Conference states that a readjustment of Imperial relations after the war should, while thoroughly preserving for the Dominions all existing powers of self-government and complete control of domestic affairs, recognise the right of the Dominions and India to an adequate voice in foreign policy and in foreign relations, and should provide effective arrangements for continuous consultation in all important matters of common Imperial concern, and for such necessary concerted action, founded on consultation as the several governments may determine.

INDEPENDENCE.

The time has arrived says the Conference, when all possible encouragement should be given to the development of Imperial resources, and especially to making the Empire independent of other countries in respect of food supplies raw materials, and essential industries. With these objects in view this Conference expresses itself in favour of the principle that each part of the Empire, having due regard to the interests of our Allies, shall give especially favourable treatment and facilities to the produce and manufactures of other parts of the Empire.

Having regard to the experience obtained in the present war, the Conference is of opinion that the safety of the Empire and the necessary development of its component parts, demands prompt and attentive consideration, as well as concerted action, with regard to the production of an adequate food supply and arrangements for its transportation when and where required, under any conditions that may reasonably be anticipated; and

HON. SIR MAHADEO B. CHAUBAL.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Sheppard.
WHO HAS BEEN MADE A K.C.I.E.

the control of the natural resources available within the Empire, especially those that are of an essential character for necessary national purposes, whether in peace or in war.

A Mineral Resources Bureau should be established in London, on which the various parts of the Empire should be represented.

The proposed increase of the Board of Trade service of trade commissioners is welcomed, and its extension throughout the British Empire in accordance with the recommendations of the Dominions Royal Commission. It is recommended that the Governments concerned should co-operate so as to make that service as useful as possible to the Empire as a whole, especially for the promotion of inter-Imperial trade.

DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE.

Loyalty to the monarchical idea, valuable for the preservation of Imperial unity, is embodied in a resolution. It is proposed to standardise military stores and equipment throughout the Empire, and to adopt the same methods of ordinance training so far as possible. A scheme of naval defence of the Empire should also be worked out.

The Conference concurs in the appointment of an Imperial War Graves Commission, as proposed by the Prince of Wales. The generous action of the French Government in allotting in perpetuity the land where the men are buried is the subject of an appreciative message and it is urged that similar arangements should be made with all Governments, Allied, neutral or enemy, for a similar concession in all the theatres of war.

(Continued from Column 6.)

is religious. Theatres are free, and beer is a penny a pint."

* * * * *

While I was giving this information to the Vegetarian Republican I noticed that he became more and more agitated. Ere I had quite finished he clapped his wide-awake upon his head.

"What is the matter with your father?" I whispered to his small serious son. "Why is he upset?"

The boy answered: "Father is a member of the Slibby-on-Solent Rural District Council."—"Daily Chronicle."

HOW MARS SOLVED THE WAR PROBLEM.

A FANTASTIC ENCOUNTER.

By C. Lewis Hind.

I have seen my friend, the Vegetarian Republican, three times since the war began. Our meetings have been in Easter week, which he always spends in London; the place a vegetarian restaurant, where they sell excellent coffee.

At Easter 1915 I asked him what he thought of the war—if it disturbed his train of thought and method of living. "Yes," he answered, after a pause; "it is like a continual toothache." He looked glum, and I noticed that his high-brow, small son was more serious than ever. Nevertheless the Vegetarian Republican was making a hearty meal.

At Easter 1916 I repeated my question. "I feel as if I have lost my teeth," he answered. "I can't bite anything. All appetite for my ordinary avocations has gone, and my official duties no longer invigorate me." He was lunching feebly of a bun and a glass of milk.

At Easter 1917 he said: "I have become accustomed to the folly of the civilised world. I accept the conditions indignantly, but obediently. I am convinced that the only hope for the world is the abolition of dynasties and ruling castes. All must go—minor tyrants as well as major. But the examples of Russia and America have fortified me. I feel as if I have a complete set of new teeth. With that he proceeded to eat briskly from a plate of nuts; then, having sipped his coffee, he said: "Yes, ruling castes, major and minor, must be abolished. Royal enemy cousinship must cease. The people must rule, and all governing bodies must be viewed with suspicion. That is the only hope for this disordered world. What do you think of the war?"

For a second or two I eyed him vacantly and then I decided to recount an experience that bears immediately upon the conflict. "Listen," I said, "you are a psychic; you will not be surprised at what I am about to tell you":—

It was the last day of what has been called the Victory War Loan; it was early in the morning, and I was waiting, with others, at a country railway station, for the train to take us to London. Suddenly I was aware of a curious being standing near me. He was a visitor from Mars. There could be no doubt about his identity. I was not surprised because, after three years of civilised warfare, I am incapable of being surprised at anything.

The Martian indicated three soldiers carrying guns and the paraphernalia of their profession, who were evidently returning to the front after a short leave. "A type new to me," he said. "Pray, what is their occupation?"

"Their occupation," I answered, "is to kill Germans. We have trained about six million men for this purpose."

The Martian, who is what we call unmoral, made a note of this information in his pocket-book.

"And those," he asked, "what are they?" He indicated a group of prosperous citizens, rotund and fur-coated.

"Those," I answered, "are bankers and wealthy citizens. They are travelling to town earlier than usual, so that they may have extra time to invest other people's money in the new War Loan."

The Martian again wrote in his pocket-book. "I presume" he said, "to obtain more money to kill more Germans?"

"Precisely."

"And those dear little children, to each of whom one of the wealthy citizens has just given a coin. I pressume they will not buy sweets with the money?"

"Oh, no. They will place the coins in their money-boxes, and when they have accumulated enough war certificates will be bought for them."

"To provide additional money to kill more Germans?"

"Yes."

* * * * *

The Martian made another entry, and then closed his note-book. "The present object of your country, I gather, is to exterminate Germans?"

"Yes, in order that the world may live in peace and progress."

"I quite understand," said the Martian. "We had a similar trouble in Mars. But being a much older and a much wiser nation than yours we adopted saner methods. But we made mistakes, too, at the beginning. When a dynastical war broke out between the two chief Confederate States of Mars it was of course agreed that only men over 50, and invalids, should fight. Your method of killing youth is worse than barbarous; it is silly. But our method, even, did not answer. An enormous number of invalid and elderly politicians died lingering and uncomfortable deaths; but still the war continued."

"Why?"

Because the rulers of the various States had relatives at enemy Courts, and our abundant killing of enemy invalids and fire-eating sexagenarians was rendered nugatory by the treachery of enemy aunts, uncles and cousins—chiefly aunts. Therefore we adopted drastic measures. We formed a League of Peaceable People, which the proletariat of all the warring nations immediately joined. One spring night, by arrangement, we killed all the Rulers and their relatives throughout Mars. That helped, but it was not enough; so we slew the Lords, the Commons, county councillors, everybody who had aything to do with governance. It took some time, because many of the Rural District Councils were situated beyond railways. But in time all were killed, down to the junior members of the remotest Rural District Councils. Then Mars had peace—lasting peace. Nobody had the least desire to form any kind of a governing body, because he knew that if he did so he would be immediately slain. Everybody in Mars is now law-abiding; by that I mean he just lives quietly and contentedly, quite as eager after his neighbour's happiness as his own. There are no churches, because everybody

(Continued in Column 5.)

THE CAPTURE OF ARLEUX.

CANADIANS' FIGHT IN THE VILLAGE.

GERMAN UNTRUTHS.

Writing from War Correspondents' headquarters on May 1 the special correspondent of "The Times" says:—

It is a beautiful May day, of typical spring weather, with clear sunshine, a soft wind, and an almost cloudless sky. Instead of the recent mud and slush, the ground is now everywhere hard, and troops and transport on the roads move in clouds of dust.

Besides the air fighting of which the communiqué has told you, the artillery during the night and to-day has been very active on both sides, but there have been no new infantry operations of any importance.

We here hope that, neither at home nor elsewhere, is too much faith put in the exuberance of recent German communiqués which are generally assumed in the Army to be largely due to the fact that Germany has no longer the propagandist assistance of the pro-German correspondents of the American Press, and so must do her own trumpet-blowing, without any scrupulous regard for facts.

The German accounts of our attack on Saturday are utterly unveracious. The attack was not made beyond the limits I indicated at the time, and so far from being delivered with great weight, the troops used were extremely light. I am sorry I cannot give the actual number of men employed, but I can only again assert that it was small, such as could only be used for local purposes. The statement that our losses were "extraordinarily heavy" is equally untrue. They were quite light. Three battalions only at various points suffered at all severely—one near Roeux, one north of Gavrelle, both of these being English, and one in the attack on Arleux. These are not comparable with the losses inflicted on the enemy both in the attack itself and in beating off counter-attacks, apart from the 1,000 prisoners whom we captured.

SUNKEN ROADS OF ARLEUX.

I have heard from Canadian officers detailed accounts of the capture of Arleux which was quite as fine a performance as I at first understood. The line before the village was very heavily wired, which was cut only in places. Running north from Arleux are three successive sunken roads, each one of which was fortified for defence and held in strength. The ground before the village is undulating, and the attack had to be delivered longitudinally along two low ridges and hollows so that the troops on the right and the left could not see each other. The village of Arleux itself was full of machine-guns, while a long dip runs backwards towards Fresnoy, down which the enemy could sweep with machine-gun and rifle fire, and also bring up reinforcements.

All the conditions were, therefore, very favourable for the defence, but the Canadian attack was irresistible. The machine-guns from the sunken roads gave some trouble, and the left-hand troops were temporarily delayed. The centre and right went straight on, however, over successive obstacles and into the village, where there was very stiff fighting, much of it individual hand-to-hand combats.

It was in this fighting through the ruins in which machine-guns and rifles were everywhere, that the battalion spoken of had its losses, but these losses did not equal the dead Germans left in the village and the prisoners taken, of whom over 300 came from Arleux itself.

By the time the village was cleared the troops on the left had got on, and the whole ground, with the village, sunken roads, and all, was in our hands.

Towards evening the enemy attempted a counter-attack down the dip from Fresnoy, but it never reached our positions.

The German statement that the attack extended beyond here to Acheville is quite untrue. The object of the attack was clearly defined and completely successful, and we hold every inch we won, our present lines running well east of Arleux before the trench lines in front of Fresnoy. On these lines and behind the enemy is working continuously and with great energy, digging new trenches and positions, evidently being still bent on holding us—a programme which is entirely to our taste.

DESTROYING LENS.

In Lens the work of destruction goes on unceasingly.

Regarding this matter of the destruction of innocent property a curious note, found in the dairy of an officer of the 22nd Landwehr Regiment, shows the strict orders issued to German troops forbidding them to write home anything about the cutting down of fruit trees, showing that the German higher command is ashamed to let the facts be known in Germany. This is entirely in accord with the things told us by prisoners.

Among the troops which did very well in the fighting on April 23 were certain King's Royal Rifles, who fought very stoutly, and especially showed extraordinary steadiness when coming up in support, going through the enemy wire and into trenches under very heavy fire, to help the troops engage in heavy bombing in the captured trenches.

Among the documents recently captured is a very detailed and accurate diary of the fighting in the Battle of Arras up to the 22nd (the man was captured next day), kept by a sergeant-major who commanded a platoon of the 141st Regiment. It concludes:—

From early morning on the enemy keeps our whole line under the most intense fire. Here one is more dead than alive. No one has any protection. Every one must leave his fate in the hands of God. Arras will certainly be an eternal memory to all. Every one only asks to get out of it alive.

THE ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

THE ABOVE OFFICIAL MAP PREPARED BY THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AND SENT TO "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" THROUGH THE ITALIAN CONSUL IN BOMBAY ILLUSTRATES THE INTRICACIES AND STRENGTH OF THE AUSTRIAN TRENCH SYSTEM ON THE CARSO THROUGH WHICH THE ITALIANS ARE SUCCESSFULLY FIGHTING THEIR WAY TO TRIESTE.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.

AN AMERICAN WRITER'S APPRECIATION.

Sir Douglas Haig is the subject of an interesting article in "Collier's Weekly," by Mr. Frederick Palmer, the well-known American war correspondent. "If," begins Mr. Palmer, "the British Army should break the line this summer, the greatest figure in all British military history will be Sir Douglas Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the group of British armies in France. With his talent and his legions rests the final decision." He is the "silent man in the background," and his principal task so far has been to create an army out of the raw material sent him by Lord Kitchener, whose "indomitable will had held the situation in hand during the darkest hours. The prestige of Kitchener's name had brought to the colours hordes of volunteers who submitted to rigid discipline and ruthless drilling cheerfully in response to his word."

To him succeeded two "men who will win victories," Sir Douglas Haig and Sir William Robertson.

I met a man who recalled a quiet, studious young British officer by the name of Haig, who spent a long time in Germany studying the German army. He also studied the French army. He was a diffident, attractive, fine-looking fellow, not easily drawn out, but talking very sensibly when he did talk—always working in this systematic fashion in India or wherever he was, his great personal charm making him friends everywhere.

The army knew of Haig, but the public knew nothing of him. He was a soldier's soldier. To no leader is publicity so irksome as to him.

INFLUENCE OF THE NEW HAND.

Sir Douglas Haig became Commander-in-Chief of the British Expeditionary Force "by the silent vote of the Army," which at once felt the tightening influence of a new hand. With inexhaustible patience he converted recent peaceful civilians into "an army which broke through frontal positions, established a mastery not only in aviation, but also in gunfire, took over 40,000 prisoners, and, when the summer's work was over, though it had been on the offensive felt confident that it had inflicted losses on the enemy as heavy as, if not heavier than it had suffered itself."

It took a man with the character of Sir Douglas Haig to accomplish this marvel; a man of his patience, his routine, his iron resolution and his vision. One phrase he was always using: "The spirit that quickeneth." If the Army and its officers had that, there was no obstacle which they could not overcome. He himself had it, and sent its thrill down through all ranks to the waves of men who charged under protecting curtains of fire and the individual who took his life in his hands and crept up across shell craters to bomb machine gunners to death in order that the infantry might advance.

Routine and punctuality are "a part of the furniture" of the house in France in which the Commander-in-Chief lives, as they are principles in his administration of the Army. But "there is no stiffness in this routine, no clicking together of heels, there are no shouted orders, no rigid salutes. The Army is run as if it were a quiet family affair, with the atmosphere very simple, and also Scotch and very strict." Sir Douglas is always "in the pink of physical condition," and an engaging picture is given of him at his daily horse exercise:—

Sir Douglas became the cavalryman as he mounted his horse and rode away along unfrequented roads with an escort of lancers from his own regiment. This was the only feature of his systematised life which had any of the historic display associated with the authority of the command of twenty times as many men as Wellington ever had on the Continent. Polo player and fine horseman, the sturdy figure of the commander as he rode at the head of the escort with their lances gleaming in the sun made a picture which had some suggestion of war before the days of the machine-gun and the automobile.

REAPING THE FIRST REWARDS.

His infinite patience and labours had an instalment of their reward in the British offensive of the summer and autumn of 1916.

More than 30 villages and 40,000 prisoners were taken before autumn mists prevented artillery observation; and all the while the unrelenting determination of the commander had kept the offensive. Never so much as a thousand yards of trench had been lost to any of the German counter-attacks.

Pleased as he was with the rapid professional improvement of the new army, so evident to any observer, the thing of which Sir Douglas spoke most feelingly during the days of the battle was the spirit that his troops had shown. They had shown that though they were of an unmilitary nation, though it was their first offensive, they could drive back the Germans, who had been bred as soldiers and who were veterans of two years of fighting. These new army men had given the great German army the worst shock it had ever received in the most tremendous and successful operation on the Western front since the trench line was formed.—"Daily Chronicle."

EQUALITY IN EMPIRE.

THE "STRAIGHT" PRESS.

FUTURE OF IMPERIALISM.

A luncheon to welcome the Oversea Representatives at the Imperial War Conference was given on April 25 at the Savoy Hotel by the Empire Press Union. Colonel Lord Burnham (president) was in the chair.

Lord Burnham, in proposing the toast of "Our Distinguished Guests," said that the Empire had, on the whole, a good Press—a straight Press—and an honourable Press. He did not believe any Empire, bound or free, could be run without a powerful Press. Democracy required an efficient Press and an independent Press. It might be said that the British Press worked under the Censor. So it did for the war, and censorship was necessary for military purposes, but it would be a bright day for the Press and the country when they saw the last of the unlucky figure of the Censor disappearing down the Thames Embankment, and when the various Departments of State were able to give up their competing propaganda work. In the outer parts of the Empire they wanted a better and fuller news service, and they hoped the Prime Minister of Canada would give them his helping hand in establishing the All-Red Route of cable communication by sea and land. The main work of the Empire Press Union, which arose from the Imperial Press Conference of 1909, had been to multiply the facilities for the sending of news to the oversea Dominions. Cable rates had been much reduced, but for an adequate news service they were still too high, and he hoped the distinguished statesmen present would lend them their powerful aid in this matter.

WAR COUNCIL AND PEACE DEVELOPMENT.

Sir Robert Borden, in replying, said the influence of the Press on the public opinion of the Empire was very large, and it had a corresponding responsibility. That responsibility had been well fulfilled in the past, and he was sure it would be equally well discharged in the future. It had been said to him more than once that it was very good of the Canadians to come over the sea and help the Mother Country. Would they permit him to say that that was not their idea—they came over to fight for the Empire because they realized their responsibility as a nation of the Empire. (Cheers.)

It was true that there was an Imperial War Cabinet sitting for the first time in the history of the Empire in London. It was equally true that the King, acting by the advice of the Imperial War Cabinet in matters of common concern to the whole Empire, also acted in respect of matters affecting these islands by the advice of the British War Cabinet, which sat at other times. That was a marked development and it might point the path to the solution of certain difficulties as to constitutional relations which had formed the subject of much discussion in the past, both in Parliament and in the Press. He did not conceal his view that the constitutional development of the Empire would proceed along the path of equal nationhood.

It was a truism to say that with a scattered Empire like this transportation and communication were vital. There should be unity of purpose among the Press of the Empire, and he knew that Canada was prepared to help in every way in the accomplishment of the great purpose in view—namely, a more thorough system of transportation and communication between the Mother Country and the Oversea Dominions. This was absolutely necessary, because there would be a great struggle for the Empire after the war was over, which would need all their courage, energy, and powers of organization. He had no doubt what the issue would be, because the unquestionable resources of the Empire were so abundant, diverse, and comprehensive that the resources of any other nation were not comparable with them.

He brought them this final message from the people of Canada—they were thoroughly resolved to stick with them in the war to the end, and for the great purpose which they had at heart to throw their full power and energy into the conflict. That was their purpose and their resolve, and that would be their resolve until the great end was accomplished.

THE SACRED SOIL OF "ANZAC."

Mr. W. F. Massey agreed that it was absolutely necessary that there should be the best means of communication between different parts of the Empire that it was possible to arrange, and he believed it was the duty not only of the Imperial Government but of the Governments of the different Dominions to do all they could to improve the All-Red Route. That day was a very important anniversary to the British citizens in the Southern Hemisphere. It was Anzac Day—a day that would never be forgotten by New Zealand and Australia. He would not refer to the Gallipoli campaign, nor would he say whether it was a blunder or not. Posterity would judge of that. Men who had been there had told him that their only regret was that they were leaving behind the bones of their comrades, and to him Gallipoli was sacred soil. To-day it was enemy country; but he hoped and believed the time would come when it would no longer be foreign territory. He wanted to see the Empire last till the end of time, and he believed that the blood that was shed at Gallipoli would go a long way towards keeping the different parts of the Empire together. We must stand by the present form of government, because no other form could appeal to the Oversea Dominions in the way that the Monarchy appealed to them now.

Sir James Meston also responded, and, referring to observations that had been made to him as to what India had done in the war, said if they had known in India what they knew now they could have done a great deal more in resources, treasure, and in other ways to assist in the great struggle. What India wanted was a lead and a guide in mobilizing her great resources, which she would place unstintedly at the disposal of the Empire. It had been suggested that a deputation of members of both Houses of Parliament should visit India. He suggested that there should also come, as a corollary, a deputation from the Empire Press Union to see what real India was.

Lieutenant-General Smuts, proposing the health of the chairman, spoke of the great power which the Press wielded, and of the grave responsibilities which devolved upon it. Though the members of the Union, with the exception of the chairman, were not combatant, they were one of the most important forces in helping on that victory which would be the only foundation for assured and lasting peace. He hoped and felt sure, as in the past, they would exert all their influence in achieving victory and in abstaining from carping criticism.

NATIONAL SERVICE.

MR. N. CHAMBERLAIN ON THE NEW SCHEME.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, speaking at the Scottish Trades Union Congress at Falkirk on April 6, said the new scheme of National Service could only succeed if it had the cordial co-operation of the organisations both of employers and employed. The campaign of his Department for the enrolment of National Service volunteers had achieved a very considerable amount of success, inasmuch as no fewer than 300,000 had been enrolled. At the same time, says the "Morning Post," a great many of those—about half of them—were already engaged on work of national importance; therefore they could not be considered as in any sense an addition to the reserves of available labour. The main principle of the new scheme was that the substitutes for men called up for military service and the reinforcements needed for an extension of works of vital national importance were to be provided from the less essential trades by committees, consisting of the employers and employed, who best knew what the conditions were. (Cheers.) It was proposed to set up a stdong central joint committee, which would fix the percentage of the number of men to be released by a particular trade. That central committee would proceed to appoint local committees, similarly constituted, which would have a list of firms in their districts, and they would arrange how the men were to be released. That was what would be done in the well-organised trades, such as the building, printing, and pottery trades. There were a great many other trades not well organised, and some not organised at all. Occupations like those of shopkeepers' assistants, warehousement engaged in retail delivery, domestic servants, insurance agents, clerks, and so forth could not, he thought, be dealt with by means of the central committee, and accordingly they were going to set up in every county, borough, and urban district a National Service Committee, on which there would be appointed representatives of the employing and the employed classes. These would be chosen by local authorities. As to finding out the needs for the men the Department was appointing all over the country officers, to be called substitution officers, who would be responsible to the National Service Department. They would supplp lists of places to be filled, and it would be the duty of the Trade Committee or the National Service Committee to find men for those vacancies. Firstly, the demands would be definite demands; secondly, the scheme was partly voluntary—(cheers); thirdly, no one who came into this scheme would have to go to a Labour Exchange—(renewed cheers); fourthly, there was no possibiiity of using this scheme for interfering in any trade dispute; and fifthly, men would be utilised as far as possible in their own localities. (Cheers.) As to wages, the Department did not mean that any worker should suffer pecuniary loss. The general principle was that the wages should be the wages of the job to which the man was sent. If he could earn more than he had been earning before he would be free to do so, and they had got to provide in some way that his wages should not be less. They had not decided how they would bring that about, but he would ask the Congress to accept his statement that such was the intention.

LOCAL COMMITTEES FOR SUBSTITUTION VOLUNTEERS.

Lord Rhondda and Mr. Neville Chamberlain have issued a circular to Lord Mayors, Mayors, and Chairmen of Urban District Councils regarding the formation of local committees for obtaining substitution volunteers. These substitution volunteers are to be called for from the less essential trades and occupations in order to fill the places of men of military age now doing work of National importance, who will shortly be called up to join the Army. They wid not be asked to sign Form N.S.V.1, but will be invited only to fill definite vacancies as these arise. Detailed instructions will be issued to the committees as soon as they have been duly constituted. It is important that measures should also be taken to secure still more co-operation between local traders. Such co-operation is important for economy not only of manpower, but also of material. A memorandum upon the subject is being prepared, showing what has been done already in various districts. The organisation of schemes for utilising part-time labour is another matter upon which the National Service Committee are desired to take action. In view of the likelihood that women's labour may be employed in substitution work, it is desirable that one or more women be placed upon the committee. It is pointed out that the matter is urgent, as men of military age will be called out in considerable numbers from munitions works next month.

MEMORY RECOVERED AFTER 2½ YEARS.

STRANGE KIDNAPPING STORY.

Knocked down by a military motor car in Edgware road in September 1914, William Francis, an elderly man, was according to the scory told at Westminster Police Court on April 26, carried off to Scotland.

Many months afterwards, says the "Daily News," the soldiers in the car explained that they thought he was dead, and took him with them to the North, because they did not want to attend an inquest.

From the date of the accident until the following March he was "on his back," and when he got better he was told that his name was William Johnson, a paper in that name having been found on him.

In June 1916 some officers gave him £20, and he wandered about until September, when he found work at £3 a week at Northwich in Cheshire. In December last he was knocked into the canal and struck his head on a barge. Something burst in his head, and his memory came back, and he remembered the first accident, also his proper name. He came to London, and a month ago succeeded in tracing his wife.

The magistrate (Mr. Cecil Chapman) said he believed the story, and discharged Francis, as he had not knowingly deserted his wife, the accusation brought against him.

THE WIFE'S STORY.

This strange story is confirmed by Mrs. Francis, who has been seen by our representative last night.

"I am certain my husband has given a correct account of his extraordinary experiences. We had been most happy together, and when he disappeared he was in his usual health and spirits.

"From that day until about a month ago I never heard a word from him. I visited all the police-stations round, and many of the mortuaries, but he had vanished completely, and left not a trace.

"After a time I gave him up for dead. I was without any friends, and I had to leave my two children while I got a situation. Since then my little boy has died.

"As soon as my husband recovered his memory he came straight back to London, and found me out through my friends. Naturally, the fact that he was alive and well was almost as great a shock to me as it was to lose him.

"He has gone back to Northwich, and I am to join him, as soon as he can find a home to take me to. He told me that his mind was a complete blank after his first accident, and that he could not remember a single thing which took place before it happened.

"I am very sorry that the guardians took proceedings against him, but I suppose they were bound to do so, on account of having to care for my children for a time."

Francis states that the two gentlemen who were driving the car that knocked him down were an Army surgeon and a lieutenant. Both have since been killed in the war. They were, he says, very kind to him, and did everything possible to expedite his recovery.

A COMMERCIAL AIR SERVICE

USE OF AEROPLANES AFTER THE WAR

The possibility of utilising our great aerial organisation after the war for commercial purposes was indicated in the House of Commons on April 26 during the debate on the Air Service.

Major Baird, Parliamentary Secretary to the Air Board, said the department had been considering the question of the aerial service after the war and the uses to which it might be put for civil and commercial purposes. At the end of the war there would be a vast number of trained pilots and machines, and a larger number of machines on order, while there would be many thousands of people now engaged in the industry—that industry which had been built up for war purposes, and it could not be neglected in times of peace.

A committee had been set up to consider this important matter, and Lord Northcliffe had consented to act as chairman. There would be represented on it the two Services, the Board of Trade, the Post Office, the Colonial Office, the Customs and Treasury, and representatives of the Dominions.

STANDARDISED MACHINES.

Giving details of the work of the Board, Major Baird supplied the following figures:

Firms working for the Controller of Aeronautical Supplies	968
Men employed	66,700

The technical department of the Board had endeavoured to standardise machines on a vast scale, although they never lost sight of the advantage of having a number of experimental units. A department for dealing with inventions was in process of creation.

It was quite impossible to give a definite figure of production, but it was possible to give a ratio. In regard to the monthly average output last year taken at an arbitrary number of eight, the output for the first two months of this year was 16. The anticipated output for the next three months was 19, and they hoped by the end of the year to have doubled that figure. (Cheers.)

Great efforts had been made—and he believed to some extent with success—to secure the co-operation of the Allies.

The enemy, Major Baird declared, would get a more disagreeable knowledge in the future than in the past, and they had had nothing to complain of in that regard during the past ten days. They were not, of course, satisfied with the machines, and were endeavouring always to improve. (Hear, hear.)—The "Daily News and Leader."

INDIA AND THE EMPIRE.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

The Indian delegates to the Imperial War Conference and Imperial War Cabinet were entertained at luncheon at the Cannon-street Hotel, on April 26, by Mr. Charles Campbell McLeod, Chairman of the East India section of the London Chamber of Commerce. The guests included Mr. Austen Chamberlain (Secretary of State for India), with his colleagues the Maharaja of Bikaner, Sir James S. Meston, and Sir Satyendra P. Sinha, Lord Desborough (President of the London Chamber of Commerce), Lord Islington (Under-Secretary of State for India), Lord Sydenham, Lord Inchcape, Lord Emmott, Sir Thomas Holderness, Sir Lionel Abrahams, and representative members of the East India section.

The principal reply to the toast of "The Delegates," proposed by Mr. McLeod, was made by Sir S. P. Sinha, who expressed the feeling of gratification which animated all his countrymen that India had at last been given her proper place in the Councils of the Empire. This recognition of India was not a reward for any services she had rendered, and would continue to render, in the prosecution of the war. It was an acknowledgment of the position she occupied and must continue to occupy in relation to the Empire of Britain as a whole. He was convinced that in the near future any latent fear which had existed with regard to he security of British supremacy in India would disappear. It was not only the profound desire and aspiration of India, but it was to her interest to remain an integral part of the British Empire. Financial adjustments and commercial and industrial expansion were among the problems to be solved when the war was over. The development of commerce and industry must take place primarily in the interest of India itself. In the process of expansion there was ample room for both England and India. The resources of India must not be exploited by other parts of the Empire solely for their own benefit. (Hear, hear.) Her raw materials must as far as possible be utilised for the creation and development of industries within her own borders, and if this work was to succeed there must be the utmost spirit of co-operation between European merchants and the people of India—a co-operation which could not fail to be of benefit to both and lead to a yet greater consolidation of the bonds of Imperial union. (Cheers.)

Mr. Chamberlain, in response to calls for a speech, said he had preferred on various occasions since his colleagues from India arrived here, to allow them to be heard at first hand as representing the views held by representative men in our Indian Empire. Bodies like the East India section of the London Chamber of Commerce could do much in the way of assistance and co-operation, and he always had been and would be glad to have the advantage of conferring with them on commercial and industrial questions. At the recent conference he had with representatives of Lancashire on the cotton question both sides expressed their views freely, and he hoped without offence. (Hear, hear.) He did not wish to lay undue stress on a single difference of opinion, which further reflection might and he thought already had to some extent removed. (Hear, hear.) Of one thing he was certain—that in the development of India there was room enough for all that India could do and for all that the United Kingdom could ask. No policy for us could be more foolish than to appear to grudge or to desire to hamper the development of Indian industries (Cheers.) It was not only an economic but a political interest of the first consequence that was involved, and we must do all we could to help it. The better off India became the greater would be the market for those goods produced in other parts of the Empire which India could not supply for herself. (Cheers.)—"Morning Post."

MR. WILSON TO BE SEIZED!

STARTLING GERMAN PLOT REVEALED.

Max Lynar, a German reservist, known for years as Count London, has made a sensational confession to Government secret service men, who, however, believe it wired the special correspondent of the "Daily News and Leader" on May 2 from New York. German frightfulness was to be brought to be United States in its fullest force, the agency being the 122,000 German reservists who have been gathering in Northern Mexico. The Germans have been arming steadily and manufacturing munitions, according to Lynar, and the moment for their attack was to come when the American troops were being dispatched to Europe to aid the Allies. There are many officers of the German army with the reservists.

The invaders did not fear much opposition in a march from the border to Washington, where it was planned to sack the Treasury and seize Mr. Wilson as a hostage. There was also no fear from the forts left in the rear, as the garrisons are small. Besides, the Germans hoped to have the support of the bandit Villa and his force of some 20,000 men as a rearguard.

From Washington it was planned to raid the other large cities, and the grand coup was to be the destruction of New York, which the Germans planned to set on fire, while parts were to be blown up with dynamite. The reservists also planned to secure enough artillery to destroy some of the American coast forts near the large cities, using the guns left intact to throw shells into the cities.

Lynar confessed that support of German Americans in New York and other cities was expected. He also gave some details of the organiation, saying that German reservists ever since the war broke out secretly reported regularly to their officers here and were ready to obey orders on short notice. He told how they flocked to Mexico when war became imminent, and of the organisation below the border. Part of the loot was promised to Villa, who was also guaranteed a free hand in despoiling the ranches and farms of the south.

Lynar was imprisoned and not admitted bail. The Secret Service is investigating certain details of the confession, which implicate confederates in America, and representations may be made to Mexico about the German reservists there if the confession is proved to be based on fact.

THE MISSION TO AMERICA.

MR. BALFOUR ON ALLIES' IDEALS.

GREATNESS OF AMERICA'S PART.

Mr. Balfour and the other members of the British Mission to the United States were received with the highest honours as the guests of the American people when they arrived in the State, writes the "New York" corspondent of Reuter. A delegation of the State, War, and Navy Departments welcomed them in the name of the United States and accompanied them on the special train to the nation's capital for what is admittedly the most vital conference in American history.

The Mission was received with the utmost simplicity and cordiality, everyone recognising the fact that Great Britain has given of her very best. A formal welcome was extended by Mr. Long, who presented a letter of greeting from Mr. Lansing, the Secretary of State, which the British statesman acknowledged with equal simplicity. Probably no other train has ever been guarded as the special which conveyed the party was guarded. All bridges and tunnels and every mile of track were inspected within twenty-four hours.

Almost as soon as the train started the large party broke up in groups and scattered throughout the five cars, beginning at once informal conversations which are expected to sketch out the part the United States will play in the world fight against German autocracy. Mr. Balfour willingly consented to say a few words regarding the general hopes for a conference and the fundamental purposes behind it. He said:

"All will agree that my first duty as the head of the diplomatic Mission is to pay my respects to the Head of the State to which I have been sent, and no public expression of opinion on points of policy would, I think, be useful or even tolerable until I have had the honour of conferring with your President and learning his views. I have not come here to make speeches and give interviews, but to do what I can to make co-operation easy and effective between those who are striving with all their power to bring about a lasting peace by the only means that can secure it, namely, a successful war.

A GREAT IDEAL.

"Without, however, violating the rule I have just laid down, there are two things which I may permit myself to say, one on my own behalf, the other on behalf of my countrymen in general. On my own behalf, let me express the deep gratification I feel at being called in any capacity whatever in the events that associate our countries in the common effort for a great ideal. On behalf of my countrymen let me express our gratitude for all that the citizens of the United States of America have done to mitigate the lot of those who, in the Allied countries, have suffered from the cruelties of the most deliberately cruel of all wars.

"The efforts of Mr. Gerard to alleviate the condition of British and other prisoners of war in Germany, the administrative genius which Mr. Hoover has ungrudgingly devoted to the relief of the unhappy Belgians and French in the territory still in enemy occupation, and the inexhaustible stream of charitable effort supplied by medical and nursing skill to the service of the wounded and sick, will never be forgotten. These were memorable doings of a benevolent neutrality, but the days of neutrality are, I rejoice to think, at an end, and the first page is being turned in the new chapter of the history of mankind.

"Your President, in a most apt and vivid phrase, proclaimed that the world must be made safe for democracy and democracies wherever they are to be found, and not least the democracies of the British Empire will hail the pronouncement as a happy augury.

"That self-governing communities are not to be treated as negligible simply because they are small, that the ruthless domination of one unscrupulous Power imperils the future of civilisation and the liberties of mankind, are truths of political ethics which bitter experiences were burning into the souls of freedom-loving peoples. That this great people should throw themselves whole-heartedly into this mighty struggle, prepared for all efforts and sacrifices that may be required to win success for this most righteous cause, is an event at once so happy and so momentous that only the historian of the future will be able, as I believe, to measure its true proportions."

MR. BALFOUR AND MR. LANSING.

In a communication to Mr. Lansing, Mr. Balfour thanked him most cordially for the expressions of welcome, and asked him to convey to the President his deep appreciation of the latter's friendly sentiments and to tell him with what pleasure the Mission accepted the generous offer of hospitality made on behalf of the nation. He concluded: "May I add the expression of the profound satisfaction with which I find myself on American soil in this crisis in the history of the world."

FOR SOLO AND SIDECAR

B.S.A.

MOTOR BICYCLES

are most reliable and economical. The extreme efficiency of the B.S.A. COUNTERSHAFT THREE-SPEED GEAR renders hill-climbing easy and sure. Its simplicity and unfailing service have earned the highest praise from riders. The "Three Guns" trade mark shown here appears on all genuine B.S.A's.

B.S.A. Catalogue free from

The Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Bombay.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE DISINFECTANT FOR TROPICAL CLIMATES.

NON-POISONOUS. NON-CORROSIVE.

HYCOL

Is 20 to 50 times more powerful than pure Carbolic Acid, tested on various disease producing Germs.

IN BOTTLES AND DRUMS.

GENUINE DISINFECTANTS

OF UNIFORM STRENGTHS.

"BURRA DOG" BRAND (White Emulsion.)

"MOTOR CAR" BRAND (Dark Emulsion.)

EXTRA STRONG QUALITY TO OVERPOWER OFFENSIVE ODOURS.

PACKED IN 1 GALL. & 5 GALL. DRUMS.

Stocked by the leading Chemists and General Dealers throughout India and Burma.

Manufactured by

PEARSON'S ANTISEPTIC Co., Ltd.,

15, ELM ST., LONDON.

Works: HULL, ENGLAND.

Agents for India & Burma—

Tothill, Sharp & Co., Ltd., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

S. H. Rozare & Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.

B. K. Paul & Co., 7/12, Bonfields Lane, Calcutta.

J. Hussam & Co., 6, Sringers St., Madras.

Balthazar & Sons, Merchant St., Rangoon.

MARTIN'S IODIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A Great Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that at the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence its increasing sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8 as. MARTIN & Co., CALCUTTA.

PICK ME UP RELISH VIGORA OR IDEAL TONIC THE BEST ALTERATIVE NERVINE TONIC BLOOD PURIFIER & INVIGORATOR 4 OZ. PHIAL RE 1-4 POUND RS. 4-12

INDIAN CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS TEL. ZARZINA, CALCUTTA. MOGUL KURIA, CALCUTTA

COLLARS GLAZED, IRONED & TURNED BY ELECTRIC MACHINERY @ 1 Anna Each.

LEAVING ROOM FOR THE TIE TO SLIP ROUND

GIVING THE WEARER A WELL DRESSED APPEARANCE

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO., DRY CLEANING . . . DYEING AND . . . ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS 2-14, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Mysteries of Myra

An Inspiring Novel and Motion Picture Drama

Written by Hereward Carrington,

The Distinguished Authority on Psychic Phenomena.

Dramatized by Charles W. Goddard,

The Well-known Author of "The Perils of Pauline;" "The Exploits of Elaine"; etc.

Everything You Read Here To-day You Can See

Next Week at the OLYMPIA CINEMA, Sandhurst Road in Vivid Motion Pictures.

With Mr. HOWARD ESTABROOK as Dr. Alden,
Miss JEAN SOTHERN as the Charming Myra Maynard.

Next Thursday Another Chapter of "The Mysteries of Myra" and New Pictures.

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

Myra Maynard, a beautiful heiress, is persued by a band of criminals, known as the Black Order, under the direction of a strange mystic, whose object is to kill the girl by occult means in order that the legacy of her father, a secret member of the Devil Worshippers, may fall to the evil order. Arthur Varney, a wealthy club man, is the favored suitor of the girl, in reality he is the tool of the High Master of the Black Order and secretly assists in the evil plot. Dr. Payson Alden, a brilliant young physician, has given up his practice to devote his time to studies in the occult, in spiritualism, hypnotism, and the mysteries of the unseen. He discovers the conspiracy against Myra Maynard and interrupts, with his own knowledge of mental science, in time to save the girl from suicide while in a somnambulictic trance. Thwarted the Devil Worshippers attempt to murder the girl by means of a strange plant from the Orient, in the blossom of which they have secreted a deadly powder. Myra, at the request of Dr. Alden, allows him to keep the plant in his room during the night, and the art of crystal-gazing which he has taught her, warns her of the physician's death-struggles in its fumes, in time for her to save him. The Devil Worshippers embark on a new and more sinister campaign with the unsuspected Varney, as the go-between. By means of a scientifically constructed hypnotizing machine, Alden releases Myra's astral body, which goes in search of her prosecutors. In a tremendous mental struggle for the control of Myra's spirit, Alden is all but defeated by the Grand Master. He determines to break into the order and put an end to the wicked organization. He is captured in the attempt and sentenced by the Grand Master to be buried alive. Rescued from this awful death by his Hindoo accomplice, who is a member of the organization, Alden hastens to assure himself of Myra's safety. He arrives at the Maynard home just in time to save Myra from a horrible death, by asphixiation.

EPISODE FIVE.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE NEW CAMPAIGN.

Myra Maynard paced the floor of her bedroom anxiously, as she studied the little French clock on her chiffonier.

"Dr. Alden is late again with his telephone call. I must try to reach him," her thoughts ran. "Oh, if we could only drop this whole pursuit and have peace. I hardly believe that revenge is worth the terrible risk he is running."

Her maid came upstairs to announce the arrival of a visitor. It was Arthur Varney.

His dark eyes glowed with pleasure and renewed confidence as he greeted the girl. But their conversation was interrupted by Willis, the butler, who had gone to answer a ring at the front door.

"Miss Myra, here's a letter which I found under the door. When I opened it there was not a soul in sight," he said, anxiously but politely trying to scrutinize the unusual handwriting on the black envelope.

A curious smile seemed to twist Varney's voluptuous lips for an instant, and Willis shot him a questioning glance. But the expression died away, and the well-bred calmness on the visitor's face disarmed the momentary suspicion.

Myra's fingers trembled as she tore open the envelope, to draw out the black paper message within.

The lustrous blue eyes dilated in sheer horror when she saw in the lower corner, in place of a signature, the outline of two fists, with thumbs upturned, drawn in white ink! It was the sign of the devil worshippers!

"Oh, mother!" she screamed, averting her glance before she dared to finish the message which was written above the dread symbol.

"What is it, dear?" and Mrs. Maynard's heart sank in apprehension as she rushed into the drawing room.

"Look! Look! That awful sign—and see what it says!" cried the girl, weakly.

Her mother took the black paper with a sceptical frown. She adjusted her reading glasses, and then suddenly evinced more of a shock than the young girl.

The message was simple.

"Myra Maynard:

"When you receive this letter, Payson Alden will be beyond human aid."

Then she handed it to Varney, who smiled at its words.

"It's some joke," he said. "Perhaps Alden sent it."

He looked down again at the symbol, and then his expression changed.

"By George, I forgot. I heard that the police had tried to raid this Black Order under Alden's directions. A patrolman told me about it as I came uptown—all the police are talking about it now. Perhaps this is connected with it. Didn't Alden say this was their sign?"

"Yes, yes!" and Myra caught the paper to study it again. She rushed to the telephone.

"I will try to reach him at his home. If that fails we must do something else at once," she declared, jiggling the receiver impatiently.

The servant at the physician's home said that the doctor had not telephoned, nor had he been seen around the house since early morning.

"Oh, Arthur! What can I do? Can't you advise something?" Myra cried, helpless as a wounded bird, as she turned her plaintive eyes toward the half-sneering countenance of the club man.

"Well, if he's in trouble it is of his own making. You know I warned you both of fooling with this sort of stuff. I have heard that people lose their reason and their health in this case he may have lost his life, intruding in what was none of his business."

There was undercurrent of hate in his voice which did not go unobserved by Myra.

"Arthur, you must not be so bitter. He is a friend of mine, and saved my life more than once, at a terrible effort and risk. If you are as good a friend as you say you are, you will help me," she pleaded.

"Oh, well, I don't like the fellow; he is a bore. But he's human. I'd advise calling up the police station, to learn if they have seen him."

The lieutenant at the desk gruffly answered her call. When the girl mentioned her name his manner changed, and he called the captain to the instrument.

"Have you seen anything of Dr. Payson Alden?" she demanded. "Was he injured this morning?"

"No, Miss Maynard. We came very near being blown to bits by those crooks, but we couldn't find a sign of them. The doctor stuck around there just the same, after we gave up."

"Well, hasn't he telephoned you? Is that all you know about him?" she asked.

"Yes, Miss Maynard, the last we saw of Dr. Alden he was prowling around near the ruins."

Myra repeated the vague news to her mother and the visitor.

Varney repressed a smile of satisfaction, and then shook his head in assumed apprehension.

"That's terrible. If he is alone there, and these men actually did blow up the place, there is no telling what may have happened to him. Perhaps that letter was true after all."

Myra walked the floor, tugging at her gown in nervous abstraction. As she approached the window to look down the driveway of the beautiful old estate Varney approached her.

"I have an idea," he said in a low tone. "Come into the library away from your mother and I will tell you."

Making an excuse she led the way to another room, while her mother wondered vaguely at the meaning of it all. Mrs. Maynard was floundering these days in her vain efforts to understand Myra's psychology. The girl had changed so greatly since the odd meeting with Dr. Payson Alden. Her growing interest in him was patient to the instinct of a mother, and, despite her disapproval of the occult experiments, Mrs. Maynard could not combat her own growing liking for the physician.

As they reached the seclusion of the other room Myra turned her nervous face to Varney.

"What do you think we can do,"

"Well," and his words were given with studied slowness. "You remember the doctor claimed that he hypnotized you and that he projected your spirit, or your. . . What was it he called it?"

"My astral body," prompted Myra. "What has that to do with his danger now?"

Varney nodded impressively.

"That's just it! A whole lot. Now, tell me truthfully, was it actually the case? Did your astral body really go somewhere? Is all that rubbish true?"

"Why of course. I actually saw the men in the Black Order, just as though it were a dream. I left my own body, asleep there in the chair. I seemed to float through space and then found myself in a black room with men kneeling on the floor, chanting some terrible words which I could not understand."

She trembled at the recollection.

"Yes," she continued. "It is almost unbelievable, Arthur. But it actually happened I suffered, oh, such agonies! And I saw that horrible face of a man, with his thumbs upturned. Every day I see that face appear—sometimes on the glass of picture frames, sometimes in my goldfish globe! And I saw a vision of Dr. Alden in his bedroom, suffering from that queer gas which came from the plant the night he stayed in the house here to protect us. Oh, Arthur, it is all too real—it is a waking nightmare!"

"Then it was the hypnotism which sent your astral body on its journey?" queried Varney ingenuously."

"Yes. I saw the other visions without it but when I took the spirit trip the doctor hypnotized me."

"Ah there's the answer, then. Why don't you let me try to hypnotize you, and perhaps your astral can go hunt him up and save him?" he volunteered.

The girl shook her head slowly.

"No; you couldn't do it. It is a very scientific matter, you know, Arthur."

"Well, why not let me try! I've seen it done several times in exhibitions," he persisted. "You ought not to stop at anything that might save Alden."

This appeal succeeded, as Arthur Varney craftly intended it should do.

"Well, we can try. Perhaps I am more susceptible to it now, and can do it myself, to help," said Myra, as she sat down in a big lounging chair.

Varney looked into her eyes with all the strength of his soul; he made the curious hand passes with which the first stage of hypnotism is induced.

Myra relaxed and subjective, kept her eyes fixed upon his, but the experiment was a failure.

"It's no use, Arthur, I'm too nervous," she said, desparingly. Then a new inspiration came to her aid. "But there is a wonderful machine in Dr. Alden's laboratory. We might be able to use that if you wish to go there with me!"

Varney nodded enthusiastically.

"Splendid!" he cried. "Now that we are started we should carry the idea out. But how can we get in?"

"I'll call the car and we can be there in a few minutes. The maid will surely remember me and will let us wait for the doctor," she declared. "I'll get my hat and coat right away."

In a few minutes they had slipped out of the house, unobserved by her mother. The family automobile carried them to Alden's house, and they were soon in the physician's waiting room.

"We will wait until Dr. Alden returns." Myra told the servant, who nodded and withdrew.

"Now where is the laboratory?" asked Varney.

"Upstairs," replied the girl. "I had a wonderful time there before. I wonder if we couldn't go up now. If the maid has gone it will be all right."

"Yes," and Varney looked at his watch significantly. "It is high time. I'll look out."

The hallway outside the reception room was empty, and, under Myra's leadership, they hurried up the steps to the big room which contained the psychic apparatus of the investigator.

"But the door is locked!"

Myra tried it vainly, in disappointment. She drooped her head.

"We cannot do a thing," she said sadly.

"I'm not so sure. I have a bunch of keys," and Varney's lips gave the bare suggestion of that cunning smile. "Perhaps one of them may fit. Who knows?"

He tried several before the lock finally yielded, as he pushed the door open.

"Well, wasn't that a lucky coincidence!" he exclaimed. "I guess the fates must be with us after all. Now I wonder what sort of a place it is?"

Myra hurried in, while her companion followed, with a touch of apprehension in his manner as he gazed about at the castle of the arch-enemy of the Black Lodge.

"Well, and where is the hypnotizing machine," asked Arthur Varney.

"There, that big apparatus with the mirrors. I remember that the doctor started it with some electrical switches," said the girl.

Varney stepped forward to examine the machine with deigned ignorance. Myra began to explain its workings to him, but he looked at his watch once more and interrupted her.

"I believe I saw one of these manipulated once before," he said. "You sit down in a chair and look up when the lights are on and the wheels begin to revolve?"

"Yes, that's the idea," answered the girl. "And I'll sit down now, for the sooner we can try it the better."

"I agree with you," echoed Arthur Varney, smiling. "There's no time to lose!

And as Myra assumed an easy position in the chair, facing the great wheel, covered with its mirror planes, Varney, by another coincidence, managed to touch the night electrical connections to adjust the apparatus.

The big circle tilted forward and the wheels began to move more and more rapidly. The lights glowed, and any one observing the eager Myra would have imagined that Varney was quite familiar with the mechanism.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE MASTER'S REVENGE.

Alden, finally despairing of any new clues, looked at his watch and decided to report the strange occurrences to Myra.

He strode nervously across the uneven ground to the roadway. As he quickened his pace upon the more level thoroughfare, a small boy riding a bicycle tinkled his bell and stopped abruptly.

The youngster looked at him quizzically and then called out sharply.

"Hey, there; are you Mister Alden"

The physician whirled about in surprise.

"Who do you want?"

"What's your first name?" was the shrewd inquiry, by way of reply.

"Who sent you to ask for me?"

"That's my business," responded the lad. "What's your first name? I know what I got paid for."

The doctor smiled. The boy, despite his juventile cock-sureness, was the possessor of an honest grin, and Alden instinctively trusted him.

"Well, my name is Payson Alden. If you have anything to tell me don't hesitate. Here is my card," and he proffered the youngster the tiny square of pasteboard.

The boy grinned and handed him an envelope.

"A guy that looked just the same as a Chinaman—only different—he gave me that. He told me what you looked like or I wouldn't a-given it to you at that, for he gave me a dollar."

"Thanks very much," and Alden added to the boy's wealth as he nervously tore open the missive.

The message was in the familiar handwriting of his faithful Hindoo friend. Alden breathed a sigh of relief, for he had feared that perhaps Haji had been engulfed in the crumbling subterranean passageways.

"They have moved to new quarters. Meet me at noon near the overhanging willow," read the nasty script.

"Well, not long to wait then," muttered Alden, as he strode over the hillside to the appointed place.

He sat down with a wary eye in all directions. The time dragged miserably. His thoughts reverted to the beautiful girl whose fortunes had become so oddly, yet so inspiringly, entangled with his own. He wondered what might be her thoughts at this moment and whether Myra were as warmly interested as the apparently increasing cordiality seemed to indicate.

Again he looked at his watch.

"Late! This is the first time you ever failed to keep an appointment with friend Haji!" he muttered anxiously.

Another half hour passed.

Fears for Myra's safety began to torment him. It was cool, yet the nervous perspiration bedewed his forehead.

He walked down toward the edge of the stream, nervously tossing pebbles into it.

Then he saw it!

Floating down with the current was a half-submerged human body. Alden ran into the water a few feet and clutched at it.

He drew it to the bank and turned the corpse's face upward, the bitter tears springing to his eyes.

It was faithful Haji, who had sacrificed his life in the cause of "white magic."

"Poor fellow!" he muttered, as he tested the various signs of life.

The Hindoo was stone dead.

As he tore open the shirt to examine his heart he saw a peculiar burn upon the dark-skinned breast. It was the devil worshipper's sign, oddly branded on the flesh.

How death had actually occurred was a mystery, yet the expression upon the dead man's face proved that it must have been one of horrible torture, mentally, if not physically.

"I must tell the police!" and Alden sprang to his feet and hurried to the station house.

"Great Scott!" exclaimed the captain. "I thought this business was quieted down for the day."

"Captain, I must be hurrying to the Maynard home to see if any developments have occurred there. This business is not quieting down—it is just beginning to flare up. We may expect the worst of everything from now on!"

And as the policemen rushed a patrol wagon to bear the body of the dead man to the coroner's office, Alden hurried with increasing apprehension to Myra's home.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE NEW ASTRAL INTRIGUE.

"Where is Miss Myra, Charles?" asked Mrs. Maynard of the chauffeur, as he brought the car to a stop before the house.

"Why, I just took her with Mr. Varney, ma'am, over to Dr. Alden's house," was the reply.

"What is she doing there?" she demanded. "I don't understand this at all."

"I don't know, ma'am," faltered Charles scratching his head, as he tried to remember some of the things he had overheard. "Oh, yes, she said something about a laboratory, I think, ma'am."

Mrs. Maynard gave an ejaculation of alarm.

"That terrible place again! And she promised me that she would not go there again under any circumstances. Charles, as soon as I get my wraps I want you to take me right there."

Mrs. Maynard was soon speeding through the crowded streets, urging the driver to more haste. At last they reached the physician's house.

"I want to see my daughter!" she demanded, trembling with a presentiment of further trouble.

"Yes, ma'am. She's in the waiting room," replied the servant who answered the ring. "Step right in, please."

The room was empty, to the surprise of both!

"The laboratory!" cried Mrs. Maynard. "Take me to the laboratory at once. That is where she is."

"But, ma'am, the doctor never allows any one there," objected the woman. "That's strictly against his orders. The young lady couldn't be there."

"I'm going to see just the same!" declared Mrs. Maynard, as she hurried toward the stairs.

Within the darkened laboratory Arthur Varney stood regarding the inert figure of Myra as she sat limp in the easy chair, before the revolving wheel. He heard an excited knocking at the locked door.

"Who can that be?" he muttered, as he threw his cigarette aside. "If it's the doctor——"

"Myra! Myra! Open this door!" called Mrs. Maynard.

He sprang to the levers controlling the hypnotizing machine and stopped its motion.

"Myra! Myra! Arthur Varney, let me in!"

Varney looked exultingly at the girl, and then rumpling his hair and taking off his coat, he went to the door.

"Arthur! What do you mean?" began Mrs. Maynard, as he swung the door open.

She caught a glimpse of the still figure in the chair and gave a piercing scream.

"What are you doing to my daughter!" she cried. "Myra! Myra!"

The girl's eyes were closed, her head rigid, her fingers tensely gripping the arms of the chair.

Mrs. Maynard clutched the cold hand, and burst into helpless sobbing. The girl's face was more tense, more pallid than during that earlier hypnotic seance.

"Oh, she's dying!" moaned Mrs. Maynard. "Why did you let her do this, Arthur? You, her friend, my friend?"

Varney rubbed his forehead in assumed desperation.

"I've tried every way!" he said. "I'm not able to wake her up. She said she wanted to be hypnotized and she turned on the machine itself. Why, it nearly affected me!"

The girl's mother sobbed, while the frightened maid servant ran down the stairs, to escape from the terrors of this eerie room.

The unconscious girl's lips twitched in mute echo of some spiritual suffering.

"Oh, she's in agony," murmured Mrs. Maynard. "If we could only reach Doctor Alden?"

Arthur Varney shook his head with an ill-concealed leer.

"I think he is otherwise engaged by this time!" he remarked calmly. "We'll just have to wait for developments, I'm afraid, my dear Mrs. Maynard.

Dr. Payson Alden was indeed otherwise engaged, but in a far more animated manner than Varney supposed.

The physician had reached the Maynard home in a taxicab. He ran up the steps eagerly, hoping that Myra would greet him. But it was Willis' anxious countenance which appeared at the door.

"Miss Maynard?"

"Sorry, sir, but I thought she was with you, sir. She went over to your house, with Mr. Varney. She said something about your laboratory, so Mrs. Maynard told me, sir."

Alden's eyes opened wide. This was the biggest surprise of the day. Myra and Arthur Varney going to his laboratory, when he was confident that the girl knew he was not there!

"What! Am I crazy or is she?" he exclaimed.

"I'm sorry, sir. I don't know, sir!" apologized Willis, with an embarrassed cough.

"Well, there's only one thing to do!" And with the words, Alden ran down the steps. He was just in time to catch the departing taxicab, and he ordered the driver to make speed.

The machine whizzed up to the house and Alden sprang out, tossing the man a yellow-backed bill, without waiting for change. Into the house he sped, using his latch key, and straight up the stairs.

As he reached the upper floor, he paused outside his laboratory door, as a precaution. He heard the oily accents of Arthur Varney.

"I tell you it won't do any good to start the machine again, Mrs. Maynard. We must just wait and see what happens!"

"Then I'll start it myself!" cried the good lady, tearfully. "If Dr. Alden could only be reached."

"Well, he can't be reached. And I doubt if the fool could understand the case, anyway," was the impatient retort.

Alden stepped into the room, his eyes blazing.

"I understand more than you think I do Varney," he snapped, as he ran to the girl's side. The astonished interloper stepped back as though he were expecting a blow.

But Alden had his mind on only one thing. He knelt by the girl's side and began to manipulate her wrists.

Then, this failing to bring results, he commanded, begged, and almost shouted an order for her to "Wake up!" It amounted to naught.

Little did Mrs. Maynard and the doctor dream as they worked over the unconscious girl that at this very moment her form, and that of the dread Black Master, could be seen floating hand in hand in the clouds of incense which swirled above the altar of the Devil Worshippers.

Even Varney, ignorant of the full extent of his villainy, was not aware that a strange transposition of souls was taking place and that when Myra awoke, it would be with the spirit of another animating her body.

"If the machine made her go away, it ought to make her come back," persisted Mrs. Maynard. "Oh, Doctor, try anything, please, for poor little Myra's sake."

The physician walked to the levers. His keen eye noted the butts of some cigarettes on the floor beside it. Even in that preoccupied moment, he realized that Varney must have been slow in the hypnotic work to have had time for smoking three!

"Why not run the machine backwards? May be that will reverse, the action," ventured Mrs. Maynard.

Alden was about to turn the advice aside, when something prompted him to follow it.

The lights were soon glittering once more in the whirring reflectors. The trio watched the unconscious face with varying emotions. Suddenly the eyelids stirred, and were lifted, ever so weakly.

"Hurrah!" cried Alden. "Mrs. Maynard, you've made a great psychic discovery!"

"I don't care about that," cried the mother, kissing the wan face. "All I want is my daughter back!"

"She's back!" exclaimed Varney, and there was disappointment on his astonished features.

Myra stirred, and now looked at her mother, with a strange expression.

"Myra, darling, don't you know me, child?" cried Mrs. Maynard fearfully.

"Yes, it's mother! Isn't it?"

Alden was puzzled at the speech, and even at the curious stiffness of her tones.

"Myra, come out of this dreadful place. You must come home at once."

Varney put on his coat, and picked up his hat and walking stick. He cast a sullen glare at Alden, who was studying him with fingers which itched for a grip upon that comfortable, heavy neck.

"Yes, I think she had better go home and rest. And you two had better go home alone together, Mrs. Maynard," said the doctor.

"No, no, I won't think of their going without an escort," objected Varney.

"Very well, I will be in the posse, then," observed the physician. There was a grim set to his lips as he followed the group downstairs and into the automobile.

Alden was watching Myra with a shade of misgiving, which he could not quite crystallize into a definite suspicion.

"She walks oddly," he mused, as though she were not used to that skirt."

When Myra stepped into the car she tripped over the border of her gown, and would have fallen backward had not Varney caught her arm.

"I'm so clumsy," she laughed, with embarrassment. "My head still aches."

Alden sat beside Myra.

"What did you see, Miss Maynard, while you were in the trance?" he asked.

The girl looked at him with a puzzling laugh in the blue eyes.

"Not a thing!"

"Um-m?" muttered Alden, thoughtfully, and made no further comment, until they reached home.

Varney escorted Mrs. Maynard into the library, while Myra paused in the vestibule, to allow Alden to lift her cloak from her shoulders.

Suddenly the girl turned toward the physician and with face upturned to him, put her hands upon his shoulders.

With a langurous look in her eyes—an expression absolutely foreign to every memory of those usually demure depths—the girl spoke in a low tone:

"I love you!"

Alden stepped back in astonishment, and then the meaning of the sudden declaration overwhelmed him.

"Miss—Myra—what—did—you say?" he asked, bewildered.

"I love you, Payson."

The girl raised her lips coquettishly. She clasped her arms behind his shoulders, as their lips met. Alden was facing the mirror of the antique mahogany hat tree, as they stood there. The supreme moment of bliss—the first kiss—seemed disappointing to him somehow. He looked over her shoulder and saw their two figures reflected in the mirror.

It was not the face of Myra Maynard which lay upon his shoulder.

Even as his lips brushed the glorious hair, he saw the face of a man.

It was the sardonic, crime-gnarled visage of the Master of the Black Order!

The slim white hands were gliding behind his shoulders toward the revolver which protuded from his hip pocket. Petrified with horror, the physician groped mentally.

In that instant the revolver was snatched, and the muzzle pressed against his back.

Alden sprang aside and grasped the slender wrist.

The report of the shot, which shattered the mirror, brought Varney and Mrs. Maynard into the vestibule.

The face of the girl was dove-like in its innocence and gentle surprise.

"What is it?" cried Varney.

"Why did you fire that revolver?" demanded Mrs. Maynard.

Alden was holding the revolver. From its muzzle still trailed a thin line of smoke. He looked at the weapon which he snatched away so opportunely.

"Miss Maynard tried to kill me!" he cried, hardly hearing them, as he stared into the girl's eyes.

Myra shook her head and looked pityingly, almost scornfully, at the physician.

"Poor Dr. Alden!" she murmured, with a laugh. "He is so upset. We mustn't pay any attention to what he says!"

A great light burst into the mystified mind of the physician.

"It is not Myra's fault! She did not try to kill me."

"Of course not," said the girl. Doctor Alden, you will begin to bore me before long, I am afraid."

"You are not Myra!" cried the physician, pointing an accusing finger, which trembled with emotion. "The soul of the master of the Black Order has entered Myra Maynard's body!"

The girl laughed, and Varney turned to follow her mother as the two women went into the drawing room. Alden stared after them, a thousand terrifying fears for the real Myra whirring through his brain!

(To be continued.)

Vitafer

The All-British Tonic Food

Most valuable for Nerve Troubles of every kind, from Temporary Debility to long standing Neurasthenia.

HIGHGRADE CUTLERY & SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

KHAN & Co

INVENTORS OF THE KHAN RAZORS

209 CORNWALLIS ST CALCUTTA.

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO TRADERS

Bombay Agent:—

THE BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE CO., LTD.

Olny a few copies on hand.

GEMS OF WISDOM.

including Idiomatic Phrases, Witty and Pithy Anecdotes, Bits of Humour, Living Thoughts, Choice Thoughts in Choice language and Riddles.

COLLECTED AND SELECTED

by

The Rev. Abednego David, W.M.S

Compiler of the Treasury and Illustrations.

Board bound, Price Rs. 2 per copy including postage.

Calico bound, Rs. 2-4 including postage.

THE SHANMUGA VILAS BOOK DEPOT

25, Armenian Street.

Madras G. T.

Absolutely Free

40 years' experience, late Government Medical Officer

RAI SAHEB Dr. DOSS'S

SECRETS OF HAPPY LIFE

is being distributed free

Apply to—

The Swastha Sahaya Pharmacy,

3-2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

INDIA'S FAVOURITE

ORIENTAL SOAPS

The best Summer Soaps :—

Khuskhus, Bakul, Jasmine, Khus, Bel, Diamond and Lavender.

Particulars from

THE ORIENTAL SOAP FACTORY

Goabagan, CALCUTTA.

CELEBRATED NOVEL IN BIG TYPES

MARY PRICE

OR THE MEMOIRS, OF A MAID SERVANT

By G. W. Reynolds in 8 volumes Rs. 5. Single Volume As. 12. This novel is one of Reynolds's Masterpieces, full of gripping and Thrilling interest throughout. Printed on superior English glazed paper, more than 1500 pages. Only a limited number of Copies are printed owing to scarcity of paper. Apply sharp :—

Postage extra.

Apply to :—

RAJALAXMI & CO.

No. 3, Kandappa Mudali Street, Triplicane, MADRAS.

CULTURED TAILORS FOR CUSTOMERS OF CULTURED TASTE.

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,

Princess Street. BOMBAY.

"Delicious"

IS THE VERDICT FOR

HELLER'S ROYAL ZEST COCOA

Our Guarantee with Royal-Zest "Money Back if not the Best"

OF ALL DEALERS

SOLE AGENTS:

KOTHARI SUTARIA & Co.

Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WHEN HAIR FALLS OUT

Most people only give serious attention to the condition of their hair when they commence to loose it. How unfortunate this is when both healthy hai and scalp can be easily secured and falling hair prevented by using.

KAMINIA OIL (Registered.)

A delightful dressing for the hair, thoroughly antiseptic, germ killing and scalp stimulating. Pleasant to use and delightfully refreshing.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

Price Rs. 2-10 for 3 bottles.

V. P. Annas 7 extra.

Sole Agents :—

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co

[No 55, (Dept. C 1.) Jooma Musjid,

MARKET BOMBAY

FIRE ! FIRE ! FIRE !!

Nobody's Safe

from a outbreak of fire. Don't let yourself be lulled into a **False Feeling of Security**—get the real protection of the Most Effective Chemical Fire Extinguisher on the market.

THE "ROYAL" FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

have already been the means of saving many a life.

SOLE AGENTS

LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING Co

HUMMUM STREET

BOMBAY.

FOR MOTORING.

Insure your sight by using

"TRIPLEX"

Unbreakable safety glass goggles

which prevent accident to your eyes. There is no sphere in which the benefits derived from the uses of "**Triplex**" safety goggles have been more apparent or more appreciated than in the present War, in fact it has been the means of saving many valuable lives in the danger zone and preventing serious accident to the sight.

THESE ARE NOW OBTAINABLE AT :

LAWRENCE & MAYO

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

No. 44, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 1827.

Head Office :— 19 New Oxford Street.

Eastern Branches :—Cairo, Basra, Bombay, Delhi, Simla, Calcutta Lucknow, Madras & Rangoon.

RUBBER STAMP

Mfrs. & Engravers.

P. P. RELE & SONS,

179 KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.

KANTA BLDS., KALKADEVI ROAD

BOMBAY.

Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.

Engineering and Surveying Instruments etc.

Rubber Stamp Makers.

Price List Free on Application.

MENOIS GOLD PILLS

The best tonic of the day, remedy for Indian Potentates, gives health, strength and vigour to all. Universal cure for all diseases of the heart, lungs stomach and liver.

Prices : Rs. 2 per phial ; Rs. 3 per tube

Agents Wanted :

Menois Gold Pills Agency,

Gaiety Thea : Girgaum, Fort BOMBAY

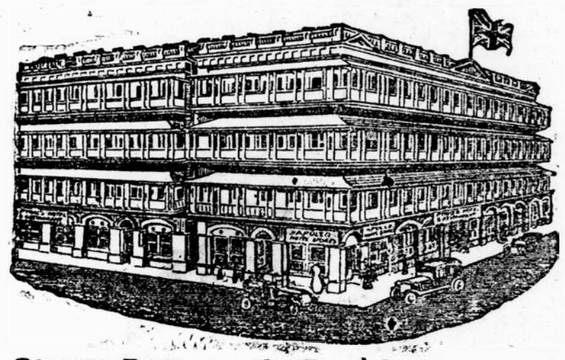
Telegrams—"Apollo." *Telephone No. 175.*

Pyrke's Apollo Hotel

AND

Pyrke's Restaurant

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.



Stores Dept. on the Premises.

Local and Up-country Orders Promptly Executed.

T. YOULL,

General Manager.

WANTED

For you to know that quality goods are much wanted everywhere.

And that is the reason why we want to impress upon you that when you say

Royal West End

You ask for a machine that has made its mark in the cycling world.

It is made to give satisfaction, it is bound to give satisfaction and it does give satisfaction.

—— *Price Rs. 140 Net.* ——

Don't you call it good ?

Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.

DEALERS IN VALUE-FOR-MONEY.

Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**

East Street, **POONA.**

Please send for our new List (Post free.)

SUCCESS IN LIFE

is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster, and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

HUXLEYS "NER-VIGOR"

of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co. Ltd., Croydon, London.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in **DIARRHŒA,** and is the only Specific in **CHOLERA** and **DYSENTERY.**

Checks and arrests **FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.**

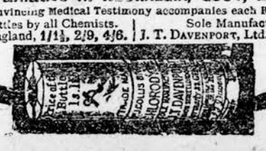
The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. Prices in England, 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London.



GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.

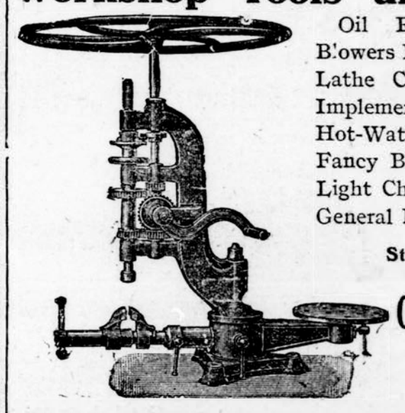
5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are bought and sold by the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:

Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA
Manager.

Workshop Tools and Machinery.



Oil Engines, Drilling Machines, Blowers Forges, Drills Taps and Dies, Lathe Chucks, Pumps, Agricultural Implements, Stoves, Room Heaters, Hot-Water Plants, Sanitary Ware, Fancy Bath Room Fittings, Electric Light Chandeliers, Railway Stores and General Hardware.

Stocked for Prompt Delivery.

CLUBWALLA & Co. Ld.

50, CHURCH GATE STREET

BOMBAY.

Milk Chocolate

" FOR CHILDREN, FOR SOLDIERS, FOR INVALIDS "

JUST RECEIVED AT

MONGINI BROTHERS

Milk chocolate in tablets As. 4 and As. 8. Milk chocolate croquettes per packet As. 8
Milk chocolate cubes per lb. Rs. 2-8. Almond Milk chocolate in bars As. 4 and As. 8.

Mongini Brothers,

62, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PHŪL-NĀNĀ

Regd

A Bouquet of India's Choicest Flowers.

An entrancingly fragrant and powerful scent, yet not cloying, Phūl-Nānā blends all the choicest scents of an Indian Garden into an unique perfume. Try it and enjoy this luxury in sweet smells.

"Phūl-Nānā" can also be obtained in conjunction with a most complete range of toilet accessories, such as hair lotion, toilet water, face powder, dentifrice, bath crystals, soap, brilliantine, toilet cream, sachets and cachous. Each of these articles is the most perfect of its kind in use and all possess the exquisite fragrance of the original perfume.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

Beware of worthless imitations ; insist on the original made by

J. Grossmith & Son,

Distillers of Perfume, Newgate St., London, E.C.

Printed and published by JOHN F. TITUS, for the Indian Newspaper Company, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.